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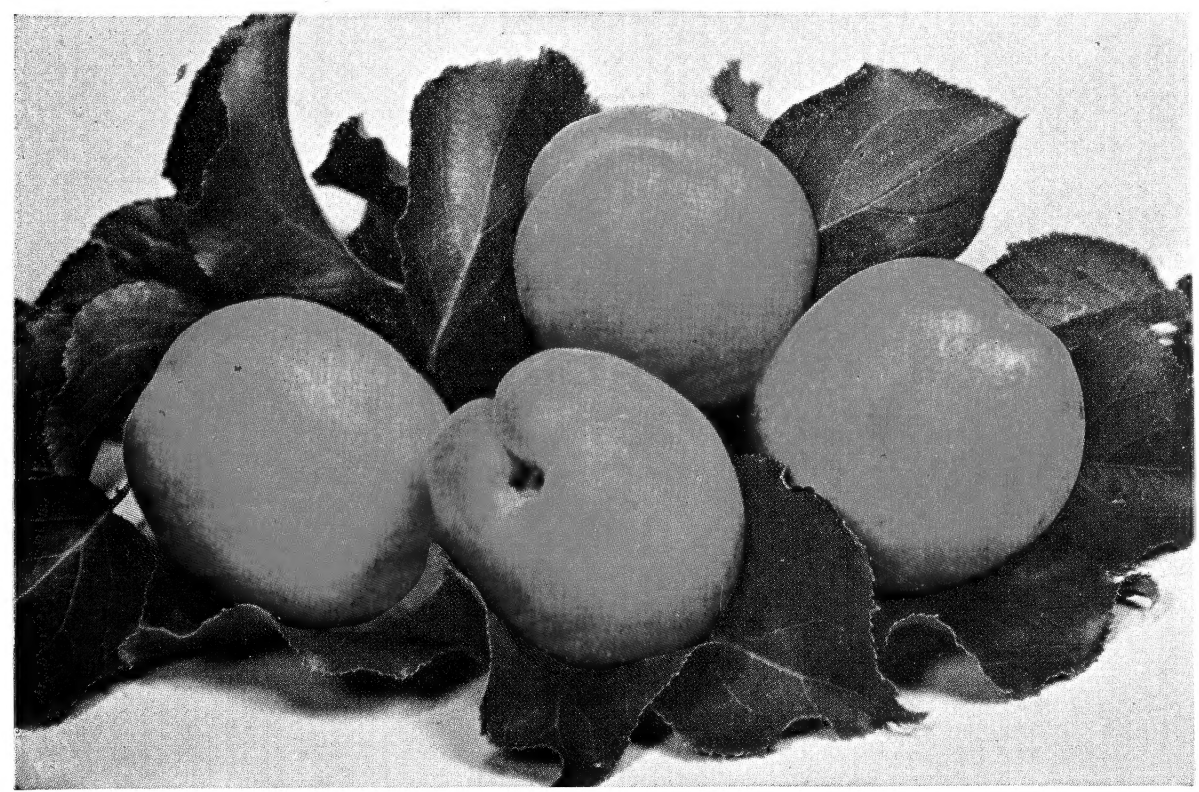
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U S Department of Agriculture

LAFAYETTE NURSERY COMPANY

LAFAYETTE, OREGON

Extensive Growers of General Nursery Stock

Since 1890



BROOKS APRICOT
Plant Patent 498

FRUIT AND NUT TREES • GRAPES • BERRY PLANTS
SHADE AND FLOWERING TREES • CONIFERS AND EVERGREENS
HEDGE PLANTS • ORNAMENTAL SHRUBS



QUALITY—SERVICE—SATISFACTION

1 9 4 6

LAFAYETTE NURSERY CO.

LAFAYETTE, OREGON

Extensive Growers of a Complete Line of Nursery Stock

BERT BROOKS G. M. BROOKS

**For Bigger Values and Larger Profits
Plant Our Superior Quality, Grand Island Grown Stock**

Fifty-six Years of Continuous Service



LAFAYETTE NURSERY CO. OFFICE

SINCE 1890, the Lafayette Nursery Co., of Lafayette, Oregon, has continuously engaged in the general nursery business, specializing in fruit and nut trees. It has supplied the trees for a large portion of the existing orchards, not only in the northwest, but throughout planting districts. This background of experience and possession of favorable climatic and soil conditions for the production of high quality stock qualifies us to accept the initial responsibility for our customers' success insofar as the quality and dependability of our stock may be held responsible.

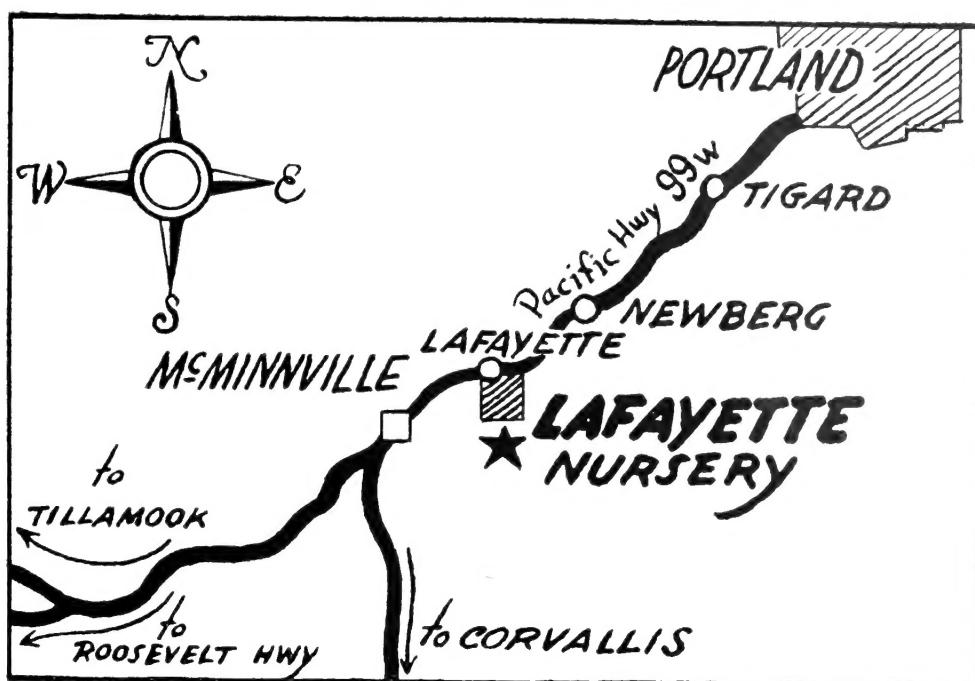
Our entire stock is grown on the highly fertile Willamette River bottom loam, a soil that produces hardy, vigorous trees and plants with exceptional root development not to be equalled in any other locality or soil.

We exercise the greatest care in keeping our stock true to name. We will replace or refund the initial price of the stock on submission of proper proof of any variety sold. It must be understood between the purchaser and ourselves that we cannot be responsible for more than the initial purchase price of the nursery stock.

Should you fail to find the variety of fruit trees, grapes, roses or other in this catalog, write us, as doubtless we have your need. We have a complete assortment of the newer varieties and many of the older varieties not listed in this catalog.

REFERENCES: U. S. National Bank of Portland, McMinnville Branch, McMinnville, Oregon; any Commercial Credit Agency, or the thousands of satisfied customers in practically every community of the northwest.

TERMS OF SALE: 30% of purchase price should accompany all orders from \$5.00 to \$40.00; 25% from \$40.00 to \$100.00; 20% on orders \$100.00 or more; balance C.O.D. at delivery date. All orders from \$1.00 to \$5.00 may be paid for in full when placed, unless other arrangements are made.



LOCATION: Our office and packing plants are located in Lafayette Oregon, 30 miles southwest of Portland, on U. S. 99W. You are cordially invited to visit and inspect our nurseries at any time.

GUARANTEE: We exercise the greatest care to keep our varieties of trees and plants true to name, and hold ourselves in readiness at all times, on proper proof, to make replacement free of any charge, on any stock which may prove untrue to name, or otherwise refund the original price paid for such stock.

The purchaser hereby agrees to accept this responsibility on all orders placed.

CLAIMS: Upon arrival of shipment, examine it carefully, and if there is any apparent damage, call it to the attention of the transportation agent, have him make a notation on the shipping bill, and notify us immediately.

All claims for damage must be reported within 10 days from receipt of shipment, otherwise we will not be held responsible.

DELIVERY: TRANSPORTATION CHARGES PREPAID TO ALL POINTS IN OREGON, WASHINGTON and IDAHO, which are available for delivery by Motor Truck Lines, Railroads, Express, or Parcel Post.

EXCEPT ALL PLANTS, EVERGREENS, SHRUBS, ETC., BALLED IN EARTH, ARE SOLD F.O.B. LAFAYETTE, OREGON, OR OUR DELIVERY POINT FROM WHICH SHIPMENT IS MADE.

ALSO ALL POINTS OUTSIDE OF ZONES NAMED, TERMS OF SALE ARE F.O.B. LAFAYETTE, OREGON, OR OUR SHIPPING POINT FROM WHICH DELIVERY IS MADE.

SUBSTITUTIONS are **NEVER** made on any order, large or small, unless authorized. However, due to the unusually heavy demand, many times creating a shortage on some varieties, we suggest that you allow for a **second choice**, especially for small family orchards when substitutions may be made of a variety of **equal value**.

COMMERCIAL PLANTERS can plant our trees with the assurance that they will produce fruit of the very highest type for their respective varieties. This assurance results from careful selection of buds and root stocks used to propagate our trees. The value of nursery stock to the commercial orchardist is measured by the quantity and quality of the fruit it produces. We have carefully selected our stock to meet these requirements. Write for special commercial planters' rates.

BUD SELECTION: The buds and scions used in propagating named varieties of fruit and nut trees are taken only from trees selected for productiveness and type, size, color and texture of fruit. A large part of this bud and scion wood is supplied by our 120 acres of diversified orchards. Equal attention is also given the selection of proper foundation or root stock. Our **SCIENTIFIC METHODS** assure **TRUE TO NAME STOCK** that produces the highest quality of fruit.

SOIL FRESH TREES: Every tree and plant sold by us is freshly dug from the nursery and delivered immediately. We have no recourse to cold storage nursery stock. Freshly dug and delivered stock is an added guarantee for successful plantings.

Our experience as fruit growers as well as nurserymen is offered to render valuable information on orchard culture. We will gladly help you with your problems.

PLANTING SEASON: Trees and shrubs, grapes, many kinds of berry plants, etc. (which are available during the fall season) may be planted to excellent advantage from November 1st to January 1st, especially west of the Cascade range of mountains. Otherwise as **EARLY AS POSSIBLE** in the spring.



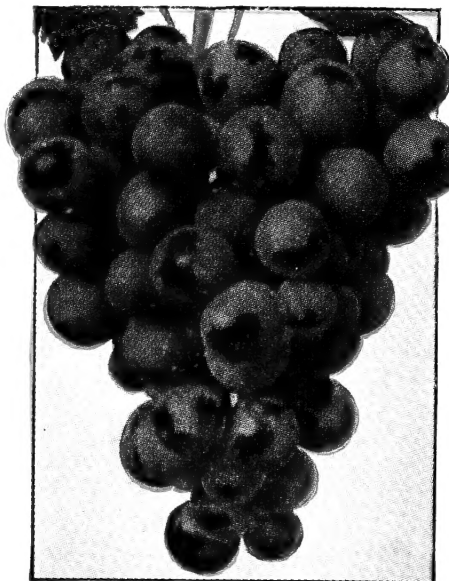
MEYER LEMON

MEYER LEMON

A lemon tree that does not freeze even in the most severe California frosts, which ripens fruit almost throughout the year; fruits that are orange-colored, bigger and juicier than the average Lemon and make the finest Lemon pie you ever ate. This is the Meyer or Chinese Dwarf Lemon, the ideal home Lemon tree, a beautiful evergreen shrub, as well as a novelty.

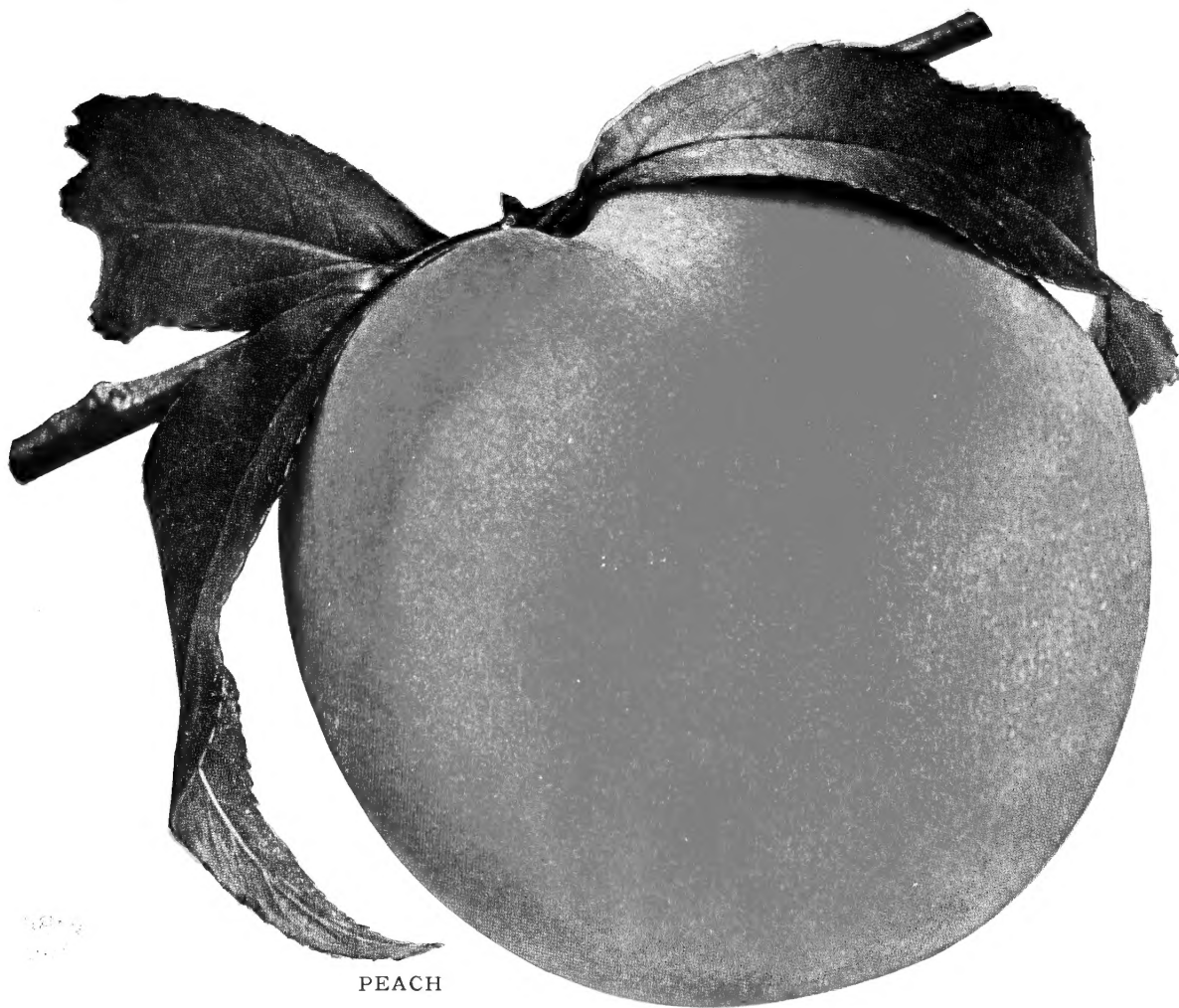
Outside of California, or in the more Northern districts, should be planted in a small tub and given inside protection during the winter season.

PRICE: \$2.50 each, gallon can size.



© J. & P. CO.

GRAPES, CONCORD



PEACH

*Dayton, Ore.
Sept. 7, 1945*

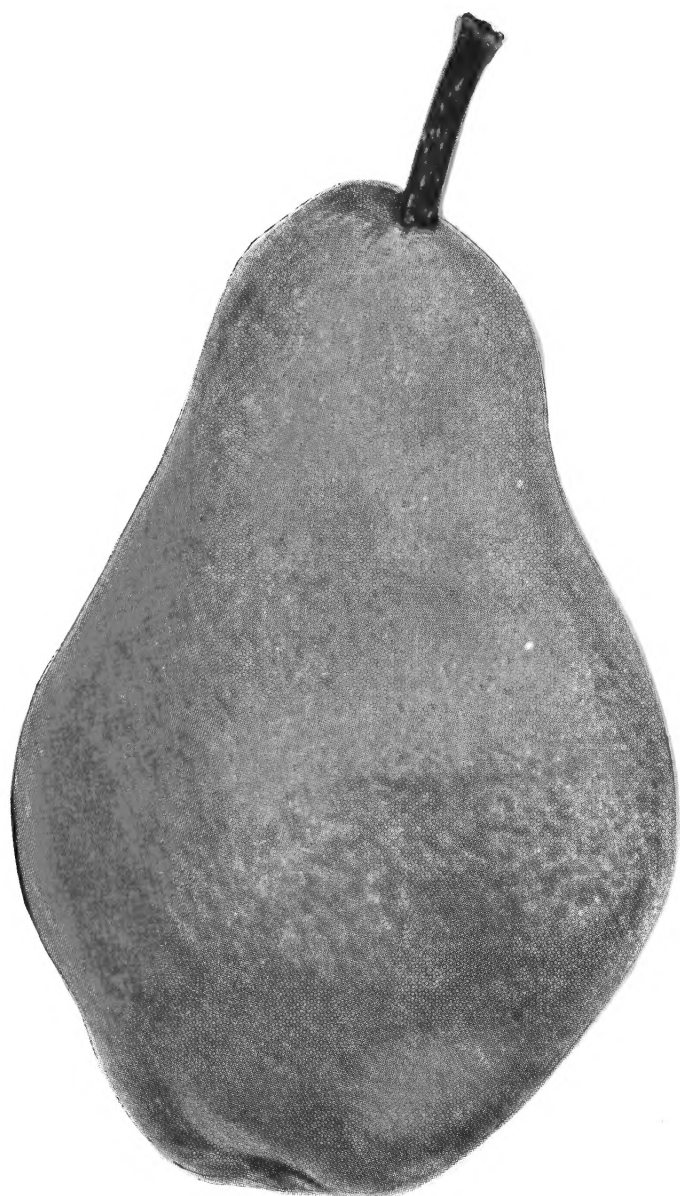
Have been a buyer of fruit trees from the Lafayette Nursery Co. for many years and have always found square dealings and most satisfactory stock of trees.

Trees purchased last spring have broken all records for growth and am more than satisfied in every respect.

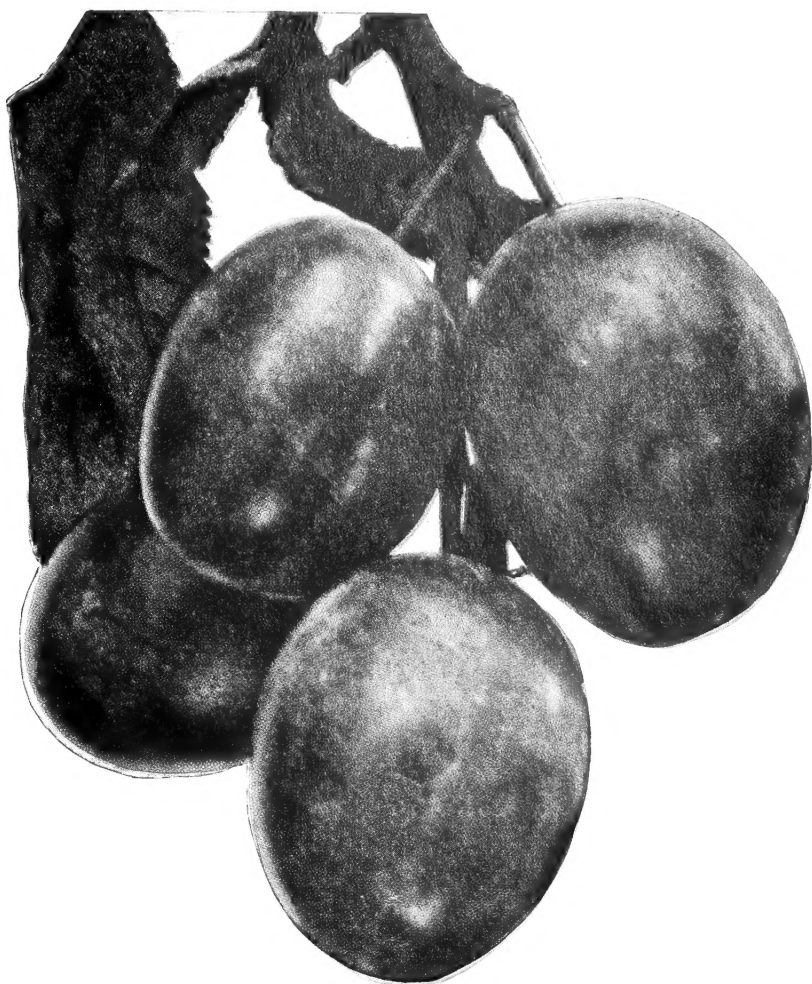
C. W. SLOAN.

*Cook, Wash.
Feb. 14, 1945*

The nursery stock received in good condition is of top quality and we appreciate so satisfactory a shipment.



BARTLETT PEAR



PLUM, BRADSHAW

APPLES

SUMMER VARIETIES

Golden Sweet—A large, yellow sweet apple. Considered the best of the sweet varieties.

Red Astrachan—Large and early red variety, following the Y. Transparent. Excellent for pies and sauce. August.

Red June—Medium size, attractive red color; white meat and attractive flavor. Keeps well for its season and particularly good for stand trade. Ripens in July.

Yellow Transparent—The best early apple. White turning yellow as it ripens. White, tender, juicy meat. It has no peer in its season. July.

FALL VARIETIES

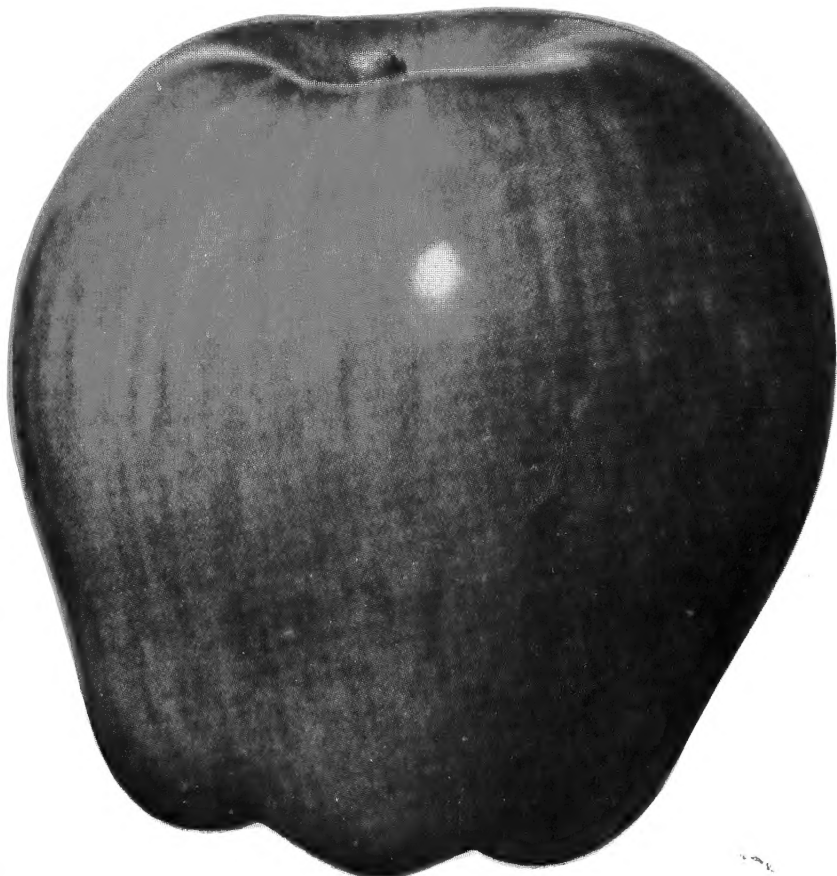
Gravenstein—A large fruit, yellow green with red stripes. Fine flavor and very juicy. The first commercial apple offers fine market possibilities. August.

Red Gravenstein—This beautiful variety has solid red apples. A good market variety. Season September to December.

Fall Pippin—Large conical shape, yellow, crisp and juicy, sub-acid. Excellent for home use. Annual bearer.

King—A large waxy yellow-green apple with red striping predominating. This is one of our best late fall varieties. Demanded by the market. Very good keeper. Late September.

Wealthy—Almost full red in color except for yellow-green streaking. The meat is white with slight red threads. The fruit is very juicy and has a wonderful flavor. A fair keeper. September.



(Courtesy Washington State Apple Commission)
DELICIOUS APPLE

APPLES—Continued

WINTER VARIETIES

Baldwin—One of the old stand-bys. Hardy, rapid grower, early and abundant bearer. Fruit large, round, deep red, crisp and juicy. Good family variety.

Delicious—Appropriately named. Large and uniform in size, tapering to a point characterized by five pronounced lobes. The skin is thin and tough, yellow in color but heavily overcast with red, classing it as a red apple. The flesh is white, and of a fine grain, juicy with a tendency toward sweet. The leading commercial apple.

Solid Red Delicious—Superior in quality and texture to the standard striped Delicious, and its attractive color places it first in demand in commercial varieties, also matures about 2 weeks earlier. An excellent keeper.

Yellow Delicious—Beautiful yellow in color, grainy, fine flavor. Resembles the Delicious in shape. Prolific and early bearer. Commercial variety.

Grimes Golden—A yellow apple ranking in demand with the Delicious and Jonathan. The meat is fine grained, juicy, with a delightful spicy flavor. A wonderful cooking apple.

Jonathan—Medium size roundish fruit; bright red skin, at times almost black; the flesh delicate white with a trace of pink. Wonderful flavor; good commercially.

Improved Jonathan—In size and shape of fruit it is identical with the standard Jonathan apple. The darker red color makes it a more attractive market variety. Fruit sells at premium prices. Add 5c per three to prices of other varieties.

Northern Spy—Large, round, slightly conical, handsomely striped with red; flavor rich, aromatic, mild sub-acid. A high quality fruit for home or market, a good keeper.

Ortley—One of the leading green commercial apples. The fruit is fine grained, firm, juicy, and distinctive in flavor. An apple of merit for the export trade.

Rome Beauty—Large yellow striped with bright red. The flesh is white with red threads, crisp and juicy. This apple is one of the best keeping varieties and is much in demand commercially.

Red Rome Beauty—Similar in quality and texture to the Rome Beauty except that the color is a solid red, a quality which in many cases causes it to supersede its ancestor.

Spitzenberg—A very delicious apple. The color is predominantly red, the flesh yellow, firm, excellent quality, long keeper.

Winesap—Medium sized dark red, juicy and of good flavor. A leading commercial apple and an excellent keeper.

Black Winesap—This new variety originated at Zillah, Washington. It is more oblong and considerably larger than the old Winesap. Extremely dark red in color, uniform and unexcelled for quality and long keeping. It excels all others of the Winesap group and should command premium prices on the market. Growth unusually strong, bears crops annually. Propagated and sold only by the LAFAYETTE NURSERY CO.

Prices:	Each 1 to 10	Each 11 to 25	Each 50 or more
4-6 ft.	1.50	1.25	1.00

Winter Banana—Fruit large, fine grained, a beautiful golden yellow with crisp pink cheek, very showy; the fruit is crisp, well flavored sub-acid and of good quality.

Yellow Newtown—Another of the green varieties which has shown good commercial possibilities. Flesh cream white, firm, tender and slightly acid.

Yellow Bellflower—One of the old standard varieties, quality excellent, good winter keeper.

CRAB APPLES

Hyslop—Sept. and Oct. season. Fruit medium yellow grounded with heavy shadings of red; flesh firm, yellow, bears abundantly in clusters. Its good color causes it to bring a premium on the market; fine for all types of cooking.

Red Siberian—About an inch in diameter, round and somewhat flat. Bright red on a yellow field. Fine bearer and particularly good for juice, jellies and pickles. August and September.

Transcendent—Fruit rather large, flat, golden yellow with rich red cheek.

PEARS

Experience has taught us, and rather dearly, that the best root for Pear Trees is the French root. Our trees are grown entirely on French roots. The wood is selected from the very best trees for **type, and quality, size and production.**

In planting **Lafayette Nursery Grown Pear Trees** you are assured the **best quality stock.**

SUMMER VARIETIES

Bartlett—The standard summer variety. Golden yellow when ripe, but with a blush on the sunny side. The meat is buttery, juicy and highly flavored. The tree is a thrifty grower producing at an early age and continuing prolifically. The Bartlett is a popular canning and shipping variety. August and September.

Our Bartletts are propagated exclusively from the "Otis Strain", which originally came from the N. Y. experiment station. This particular strain produces fruit of exceptionally large size and of the finest quality, much superior to the average.

Gorham—Resembles the Bartlett in size, color, shape, and quality. Ripens two weeks later.

AUTUMN VARIETIES

Anjou—A large fine grained pear. The meat is a light yellow, rich and buttery. The fruit is a good keeper and especially adapted for shipping. The tree is a thrifty grower and good producer. October and November.

Bosc—An early winter variety of large size. The fruit has a long neck and yellow russet in color. It is juicy and of delicious flavor. The tree is a good grower and an equally good producer. The fruit is firm and a good shipper.

Comice—A large rich yellowish red fruit. The flesh is white, fine grained, and melting. A fine commercial variety. The tree moderately thrifty, upright grower.

Flemish Beauty—The fruit a large pale yellow, becoming a reddish brown at maturity. The tree a strong grower and a good bearer. The fruit is yellowish white, melting, sweet, and rich. Late September.

Fall Butter—An excellent yellow pear of medium size. Fine for baking. This strain has proven unequalled as a pollenizer for Bartlett orchards.

WINTER VARIETIES

Beurre Easter—A splendid winter pear, large, oval, yellow with red cheek.

Winter Nellis—A very delicious winter pear of medium size. The flesh is yellowish white, fine grained, and very melting. December to February.

QUINCE

Orange—Large, round, bright yellow, one the best for market or home use.

Pineapple—Large, apple shaped, flavor resembling pineapple.



CHERRIES

WHY YOU SHOULD PLANT OUR TREES

Bud and scion wood used in propagation of our cherry trees, has been, and will continue to be, taken from marked trees of the best proven strains, which have been endorsed or passed on as the best available, by a staff of inspectors connected with the Oregon Agriculture College.

SWEET CHERRIES ON MAZZARD ROOTS

Commercial orchards use the Bing, Lambert, and Royal Ann extensively for canning, barreling, and to supply the fresh markets. We recommend the following trees for pollinizing: Black Republican, Black Tartarian, and Deacon. The Black Republican is most used for this purpose because barreling plants always accept the fruit in connection with other varieties at a fair price. It is a prolific and sure crop tree. Plant one tree out of every nine as a pollinizer, that is one-ninth of the total orchard should be pollinizers.



CHERRIES

Bing—Fruit is large and almost black when fully ripe. Flesh firm, meaty, sweet, and is purplish red in color. A fine cherry for fresh use and shipping. Ripens early in July.

Black Republican—Medium sized cherry with purplish fruit. Very sweet. The best all around pollinizer for most sweet varieties. Ripens with Bing.

Black Tartarian—Very large fruit, purplish black in color, quite tender, juicy, very rich with an excellent flavor. Good producer. Pollinizer. Ripens late in June.

Deacon—Similar to the Black Tartarian in color and size but superior in texture and shipping qualities. Also a pollinizer.

Lambert—One of the largest known cherries, smooth, glossy, color purplish dark red. Meat purplish red with firm, meaty, full flavor. Fruit round, heart shaped and very firm, good shipper. The tree a vigorous and thrifty grower.

Royal Anne (Napoleon)—Large, yellow, red cheeked cherry. Flesh firm, juicy and sweet. One of the best varieties for market and canning. The hardest of the light yellow varieties. Requires pollinizer.

SOUR CHERRIES ON MAZZARD ROOTS

Sour cherries are priced the same as sweet cherries for their respective grades. Sour cherries are usually graded to caliper rather than to height as they are mostly branched trees.

The general grades of sour cherries compare as follows:
2 to 3 ft. in Sweet Cherry is No. 3 grade in Sour Cherry.
3 to 4 ft. in Sweet Cherry is No. 2 grade in Sour Cherry.
4 to 6 ft. in Sweet Cherry is No. 1 grade in Sour Cherry.

Early Richmond (Kentish)—Medium size, dark red, juicy, acid flavor. This is one of the finest of the acid type, unsurpassed for cooking. Tree hardy and prolific producer. Last of June.

Late Duke—Fruit large, round rich dark red; sub-acid, hardy; ripens three weeks after Royal Ann.

May Duke—This is a good, hardy cherry, medium size, dark red in color. First of June.

Montmorency Large—The only sour cherry recommended for commercial plantings. Our stock is grown from wood originally supplied by R. V. Rogers, Eugene, Ore., and known as the GIANT TYPE. It comes into bearing at an early age, is unusually productive, requires no pollinizers. Plant only the R. V. Rogers Strain for best results.

NECTARINES

In general appearance the Nectarine is similar to the Peach. The trees have the same habit of growth. Cultural requirements are the same. The chief difference lies in the character of the fruit which in the Nectarine is smooth, in the Peach, fuzzy.

New White—Fruit quite large and nearly round; skin greenish white with occasional touch of red; flesh white, juicy and tender. Early July.

Quetta—Large, yellow green, rich aroma, good quality. Best canning variety.

Stanwick—A variety of English origin, recognized as the leader in nectarines. Adaptable for shipping, drying, canning. A large size fruit with pale greenish skin, shaded deep violet. The flesh is white, tender, juicy and separates freely from the pit. August.

FIGS

King Fig—A new creation discovered in 1930. Today King Fig is the quality fig in California, and thousands of this variety planted in British Columbia, Washington and Oregon have proven that large-sized figs of equal perfection can be produced throughout the Northwest.

Smooth and shining, thin skinned, green outside, pink inside, King Fig trees bear fruit one year after planting, from June 15th to July 25th, depending on location.

King Fig is self-pollinizing and a single tree will bear a sizable crop of good quality fruits the size of a pear. Figs are free from pests and bear a crop every year. Guaranteed to grow the first season if planting instruction are closely followed.

Brown Turkey—Fruits are very large and long, rich purplish brown in color, becoming deeper purple as they mature. Rich strawberry-red flesh, fine grained, sweet and juicy.

White Adriatic—Very large, elongated, yellowish green fruit, flesh strawberry-red, excellent quality, thrives in all sections.

Granata Fig—Very large pear-shaped fruit; blue black when fully ripe, pulp a strawberry red. Two crops a season after the fourth year. Very heavy bearer. Fruit very fine for eating fresh or preserving, often measuring 7 inches in circumference.

Lattarula (Italian honey fig)—A greenish yellow when ripe; honey colored pulp, never fails to ripen its fruit; two crops a season, July to November 1st. Medium to large size fruit; very sweet and high in sugar content; very hardy and strong grower; withstands low temperatures.

The fruit is well adapted to drying, canning, jams, pickles and many other confections. In fact is our commercial variety of the Northwest.

GRAFTED PERSIMMONS

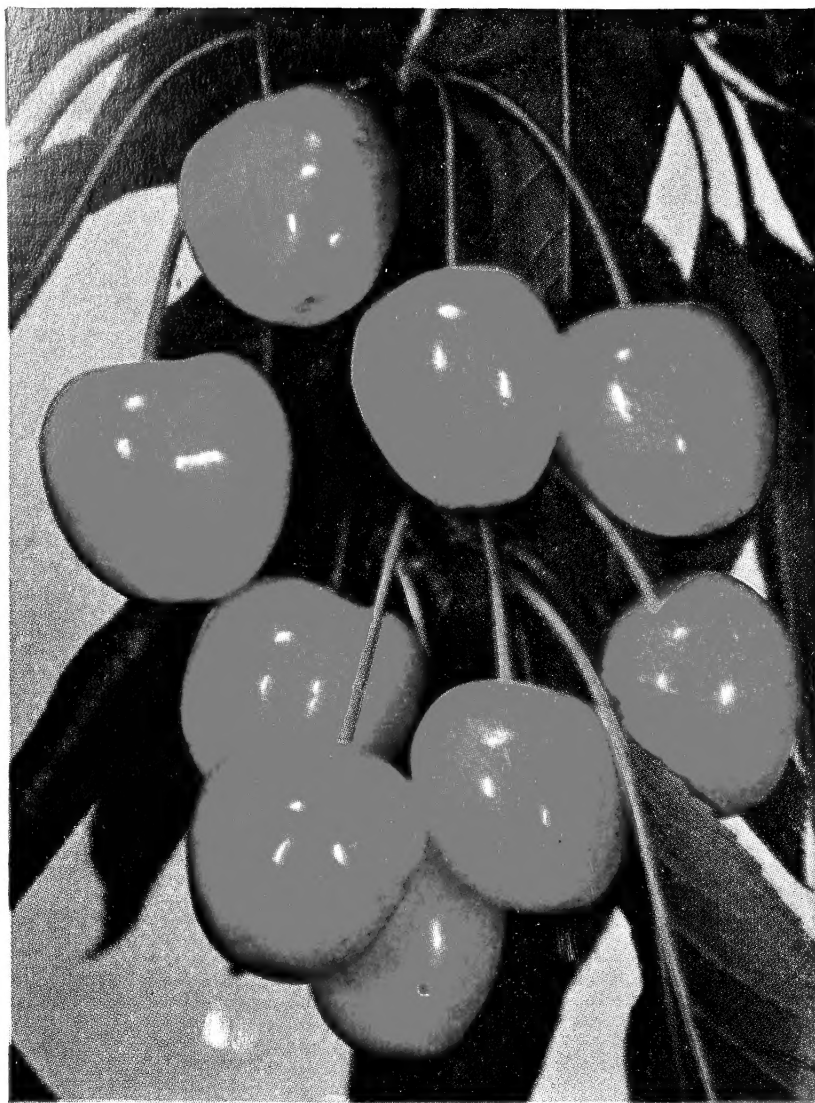
Hachiya—The most commonly planted and best known of the persimmons. Very large conical fruit of bright orange-red, with sweet, rich, mellow flesh.

Fuyu—The fruits are large, flattened and are borne in large quantities. The fruit is quite firm even when fully ripe, and bears much younger than most persimmons.

Tani Nashi—Very large, roundish, conical fruit. The skin is light yellow, flesh is yellow. Seedless. The tree begins bearing when quite young. The finest commercial persimmon.

Yemon—Fruit is large, tomato shaped, somewhat four sided. The color is bright orange. The fruit ripens before frost.

PEACHES: See page 10.



ROYAL ANN CHERRY



EARLY ITALIAN PRUNES



ITALIAN PRUNE



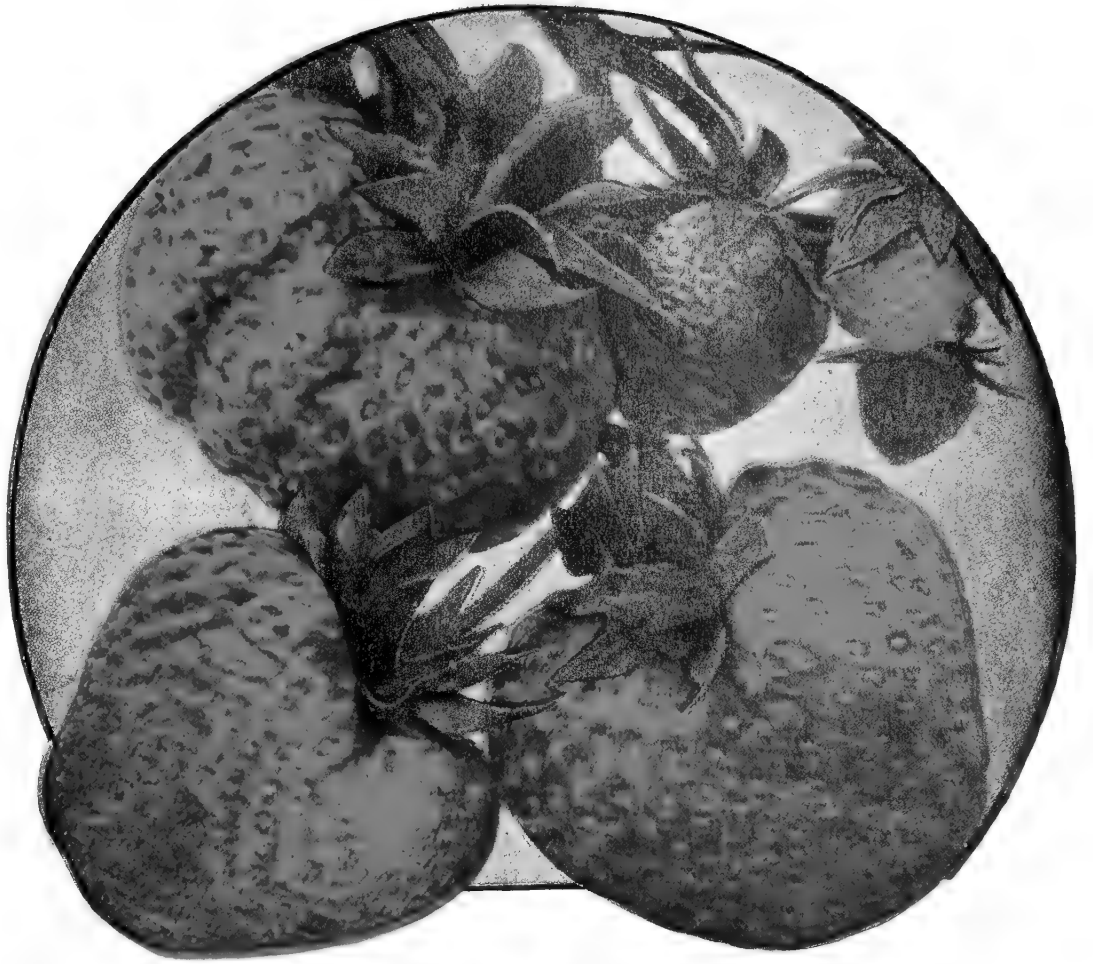
LOGANBERRY

EVERBEARING STRAWBERRIES

Special Varieties—

Rockhill No. 26—One of the old standard varieties of the everbearing type which has never been excelled for quality. Berries of good size, sweet and delicious flavor. Plants exceptionally productive, making 10 to 12 crowns in one hill.

Wayzata—The New Everbearing Strawberry, with that Honey-sweet Flavor. The Wayzata is supreme among the everbearers for home use. The berries are extremely large and uniform; red to the heart, very firm, and possess the richest and sweetest flavor of any of the everbearing varieties.



STRAWBERRIES, EVERBEARING

AVOID DISAPPOINTMENT by placing your orders **EARLY**, while there is a **COMPLETE STOCK TO SELECT FROM**

. . . the Brooks apricot is nearly twice as large as the Wenatchee and Moorpark and ripens a few days earlier.
Homedale, Idaho.
O. D. MASON.



BLUEBERRIES



BLUEBERRIES

Special prices on large orders.

Rancocas—Large berries, strong grower, a good early commercial variety.

Rubel—Mid-season, berries medium size, excellent flavor, produces enormous crops.

Grover—Late, attractive bush, berries large and delicious.



PEACHES

Our peach trees are propagated from bud wood from heavy producing strains. And endorsed and passed on by our state inspectors as being free from the VIRUS DISEASE.

Numerous plantings made from our trees have shown a production of a bushel each on 2-year-old trees and up to 3 bushels on 3-year-old trees.

NOTICE the report given in this catalog by Ernest C. Brunk.

SEMI-FREESTONE

Mayflower—The earliest of all, medium sized, creamy white, mottled with red, semi freestone, white, juicy flesh. Late May.

CLINGSTONE VARIETIES

Indian Cling—A medium to small blood red peach, red meat, the finest peach available for pickling.

Orange Cling—Fruit large; yellow rich, sugary, vinous flavor. The tree a heavy bearer, hardy.

Lemon Cling—Large sized lemon color. Fine quality, one of the best canners for the clings.

Triumph—One of the earliest yellow meated varieties. While it is a Cling it has a wonderful flavor and is especially adapted to the early fresh fruit market. An abundant bearer.

FREESTONE PEACHES

EARLY VARIETIES

Golden Jubilee—One of the finest new varieties. The fruit ripens about a week earlier than the Rochester. The fruit is large in size, golden yellow with red blush. Yellow flesh of extra fine quality, fine grained, juicy, extra fine flavor. Excellent quality, acclaimed one of the best shipping varieties on the market. Excellent for canning which distinguishes it from others of the early varieties. A freestone and in a position to get command of the early market and command the premium in price. Essentially an extra early Elberta.

Massasoit—An excellent new freestone similar to Rochester in appearance but of firmer texture and later to ripen. It is especially popular in the Hood River district; it has proven a fine, profitable commercial peach.

Oriole—A very early yellow meated freestone of commercial quality. Highly recommended.

Rochester—One of the varieties that has proven itself as one of the first freestone peaches to reach the market. Large golden yellow with heavy covering of crimson; firm, juicy, sweet. This is an exceptionally prolific variety with a tree that can stand up under its abundant load of golden fruit.

Early Crawford—One of the old stand-bys in the early mid-season group. It has all the characteristics that gratify the taste. Large rich yellow, with red blush and markings. Vigorous and very productive. Freestone.

July Hale—A Lafayette introduction, originated in Boise Valley, Idaho. A more highly colored and slightly smaller J. H. Hale, otherwise identical. Ripens from July 10 to 15. An exceptional heavy and sure bearer. We have a very limited supply of this remarkable, early ripening freestone. Promises to be one of the most profitable of all varieties commercially. Sold Out. Will be available for delivery fall of 1947.

MID-SEASON

Champion—Large round, quite regular; yellow-white with red cheek; white meat with red at the pit. One of the best in quality and a general favorite of great hardiness.

Charlotte—A sport of the Early Crawford ripening 10 days to two weeks later than the Crawford. Similar in texture and description to the Crawford but of better quality. Freestone.

South Haven—One of the new peaches of outstanding quality. Golden yellow color, with beautiful red cheek. Freestone. The flesh is golden yellow, fine grained, firm, rich and sweet, ripens two weeks or more ahead of the Elberta, coming into a new and open market. The tree is hardy and an early producer, and a heavy yielder. Some canning authorities rank the South Haven with the J. H. Hale as a canner but coming on the early market.

Hale Haven—Unsurpassed for flavor, size, quality and beauty; the leading commercial peach ripening in season between the Golden Jubilee and Early Elberta. This luscious, firm, fine grained, golden meated freestone, colors a brilliant red with a yellow background; size and shape comparable to the J. H. Hale, unexcelled for canning, shipping and quick freezing; exceptionally hardy and a heavy producer.

Red Haven—A recent introduction of the Haven peach varieties somewhat smaller than its parent, the Hale Haven, but more highly colored, very firm and almost fuzzless. A very heavy producer, ripening about 5 days earlier than the Golden Jubilee. A valuable commercial freestone peach.

Slappy—Fruit yellow, a good keeper; increasing in demand as a canner; excellent flavor, fine grained. Hardy, best medium early yellow freestone.

LATER VARIETIES

J. H. Hale—Very large round peach; yellow with carmine touch; very firm one of the best commercial varieties with the leading canning markets at its command. Freestone.

Improved or Late Hale—Comes into ripening just as the J. H. Hale season closes, thereby continuing the Hale season about 10 days. Identical with J. H. Hale in color and other respects except a considerable larger, hence brings premium prices. Also trees are rampant growers and prolific annual bearers. Plant this variety for larger profits.

Elberta—One of the finest of all varieties. Freestone. Good sized; oval, yellow fruit with red cheek, well favored, consistent bearer. A good canner and an attractive fruit for stand use.

Improved Early Elberta—One of the best commercial freestone varieties for canning and quick freezing. Color, deep golden yellow, covered with a red blush on side exposed to the sun. Shape and size compares favorably with the standard Elberta, however, fruit ripens about 10 days earlier. Firm in texture, an excellent shipper and unexcelled for quality.

Valiant—A medium sized, firm, yellow meated freestone. Very similar to the J. H. Hale in shape, ripens with the Hale Haven and similar in color. Trees hardy and heavy in production, excellent for quick freezing.

Muir—Late August, fruit very large; skin yellow, easily peeled. Meat yellow, mild and tender. Freestone. One of the supreme canning varieties. A good bearer and quite resistant to curl leaf.

Countess Late Elberta—Identical to the Elberta but ripens about two weeks later, which makes it a very valuable peach for the later markets.

Late Crawford—Large roundish oval, yellow with heavy red blush, flesh yellow, with red at the pit; freestone. Very fine flavor and quality. 1st to 10th of September.

Salway—One of the latest peaches. Round greenish yellow skin, yellow meat, firm, tendency towards being dry of juice. Valuable for the late market.

Krummel—An extremely late commercial variety. Excellent shipper. Fruit large, almost round, deep yellow with a carmine blush, fine grained and firm.

APRICOTS

Blenheim—Above medium size, oval shaped, deep orange. Flesh full yellow, juicy, fine flavored.

Moorpark—Fruit large, round. Yellow blushed red in color. The flesh is quite firm, bright orange, freestone. Fine commercial cot.

Mormon (Chinese)—Very similar to Tilton in color, texture and ripening period. Especially adaptable for cold sections.

Tilton—Large in size, somewhat flat, orange color. Prolific bearer, being considered the most prolific of any apricot. Either for canning or drying.

Wenatchee—Large. Resembles the Moorpark but is much superior.

Would like to place my order for 50 No. 1 Improved Elberta peach trees for February delivery.

The 800 Elberta trees you sold us in February, 1941 bore 800 bushels in 1943 and were the talk of the country.
E. C. BRUNK, Salem, Ore., Rt. 4.

Summerville, Ore.

I have planted some Brooks apricots, which are just starting to bear. The fruit is large and has a fine flavor and are solid enough to stand handling. If I plant any more apricots they will be Brooks.

IRA LANMAN.



Homedale, Idaho
July 20, 1940.

We received 50 cents per box for our Moorpark and \$1.00 per box for our Brooks or double the price, with a ready sale for the Brooks. The Brooks apricots are a much firmer apricot than the Moorpark with a beautiful red cheek. Will hold up for a long distance shipment and unequalled for canning, being sweeter than the Moorpark, also firmer and larger.

J. C. TAYLOR.

Wenatchee, Wash., Aug. 9, 1942.

We had only a few of Brooks apricots this season as our trees just begin to bear fruit so we let them go in with the other cots at \$55.00 per ton.

But another year we will have more of them, then we can get more, as the buyers that saw them said these would be the leading cots, and they also told us if we could raise cots like them (meaning the Brooks) we should raise them instead of other kinds of fruit.

We thinned them and they were almost like apples on the trees, so large and such fine red ones.

B. F. STANFIELD.

THE BROOKS APRICOT

U. S. Plant Patent No. 498

The Brooks apricot, covered by U. S. Plant Patent No. 498, one of the latest new varieties of exceptional merit, is propagated and controlled exclusively by the **LAFAYETTE NURSERY CO.**, of Lafayette, Oregon.

This apricot, discovered and introduced by our company, has been planted over a wide range of territory in the northwest.

It is unexcelled for quality, size and production—in fact in comparison with other varieties for size of the fruit, the Brooks excels all others, many individual specimens having tested 4 to 4½ ounces each.

It is a heavy annual bearer in districts where any other apricot can be grown to advantage and puts on a heavy load of fruit, many times when other varieties fail, under the same conditions.

LONG DISTANCE SHIPMENTS: It will carry up better than any other variety for long distance shipments or hauling, as the flesh is unusually firm.

CANNING QUALITIES: Unexcelled for canning either home use or commercial since the fruit contains more sugar and less acid than most varieties.

COLOR OF FRUIT: Its attractive color, along with other superior qualities, places it first in demand on the market at premium prices.

TREES are rapid growers and come into heavy bearing the third year.

All Brooks Apricot trees are sold with the exclusive understanding that purchasers of the same will not sell or give away any bud or scion wood or propagate any Brooks Apricot trees for their own use without permission from us.

LAFAYETTE NURSERY CO., Lafayette, Ore.

NOTICE TO PROSPECTIVE CUSTOMERS

Each and every year, since our Brooks apricot trees have been placed on the market, the demand has taken up our total supply grown, on early contracts, therefore we suggest that your orders be placed early to avoid disappointment.

LAFAYETTE NURSERY CO.

Lafayette Nursery Co.,
Lafayette, Oregon.
Gentlemen:

Grandview, Wash., Aug. 20, 1943.

In response to your inquiry, we harvested in excess of 20 tons of Brooks Apricots this summer, which was approximately taken off from 300 3-year-old trees. Six tons of these went to the cannery at a price of \$66.00 per ton and 2 tons were sold locally, the balance shipped to eastern markets in fresh state.

We are highly pleased with our "Brooks Apricots" as no other varieties will compare with them for quality, price and production.

W. J. KNIGHT.

Caldwell, Idaho, August 4, 1942.

I have approximately 100 Brooks Apricot trees 3 years old. Out of five varieties, the Big Boy, Tilton, Moorpark, Chinese and Brooks, I find the Brooks excels all others for size, quality, color and brings the highest price on the market with a ready demand.

It puts on a fine color 10 days before ripe, is one of the best for long distance hauling or shipping. Another good characteristic in its favor, the fruit will hang to the trees without dropping, better than any other variety.

ROSS McCALLISTER.

PLUMS

Abundance—A rapid grower, bearing young and producing an abundance of fruit. The plum is a cherry red color with a distinct bloom, golden yellow freestone, juicy, and highly perfumed. One of the earliest fruits to ripen and always in demand. Should be in every family orchard.

Beauty—Very early Japanese variety, ripens in June. Fruit dark red, very attractive.

Bradshaw—Very large dark violet red; flesh yellowish green; juicy and pleasant; tree vigorous, upright and productive. August.

Burbank—Medium to large orange yellow, dotted and marbled with red. The flesh is meaty, yellow, sweet, and juicy. Valuable as a canning and market plum. The tree is hardy and the most prolific producer of the Japanese varieties.

Climax—Large, deep red and yellow, flesh yellow, sweet, juicy; a heavy bearer.

Damson (Blue Damson)—Deep purple fruit of delicious quality, medium to small in size; especially adapted for cooking and preserving. Handles well, suitable for the stand trade.

Duarte—Large blood-red plum with red flesh. Ripens in late July.

Green Gage—Small round plum, firm green flesh, sweet and juicy; an old favorite.

Peach Plum—Very large; brownish red in color; meat slightly coarse-grained, but juicy; freestone; a most popular home and market variety.

President—Fruit uniform, large, oblong, skin purple, flesh yellow and of fine texture. One of the best commercial varieties. Season, September.

Reine Claude—Large plum of greenish color with red marking. A heavy bearer and sure cropper.

Santa Rosa—Large purple crimson amber flesh, juicy, high flavor. A leading shipper and market plum.

Satsuma—Another of the Japanese varieties, blood red flesh, small pit, pleasant flavor, hardy.

Wickson—Large, heart shaped; deep maroon red; flesh very firm, yellow, sub-acid, rich and good; a good shipping plum but a shy bearer in some localities.

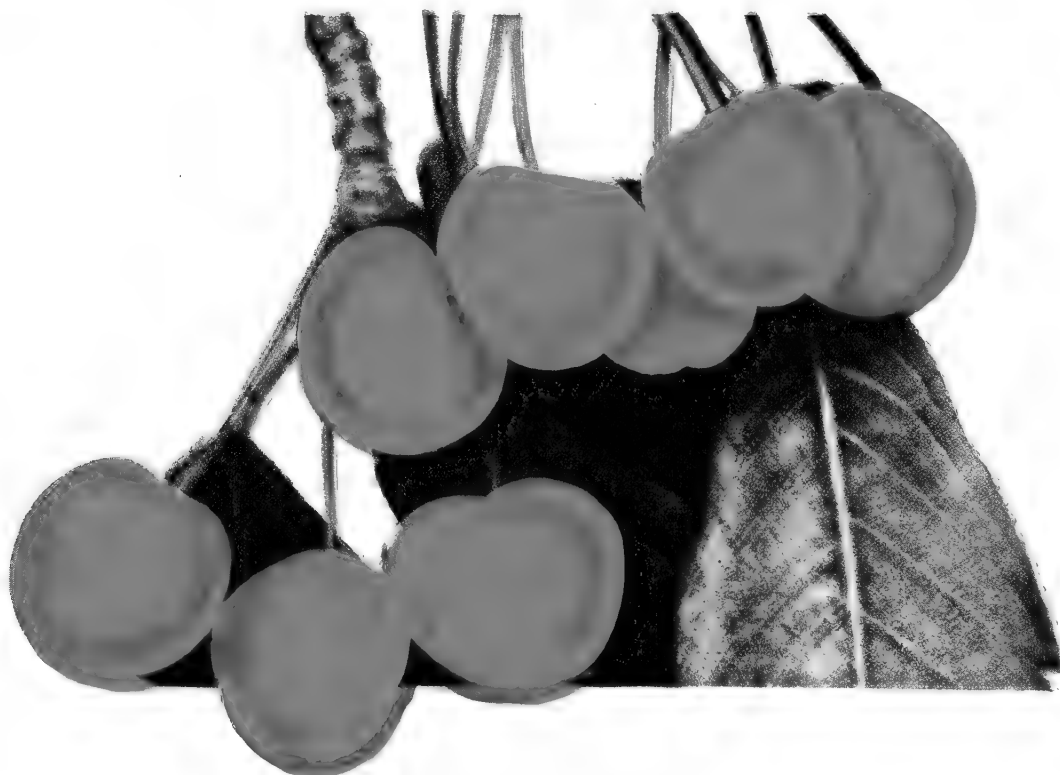
Yellow Egg—Showy market variety, good for canning. Large, oval, deep golden in color, juicy, and rather acid. July and August.



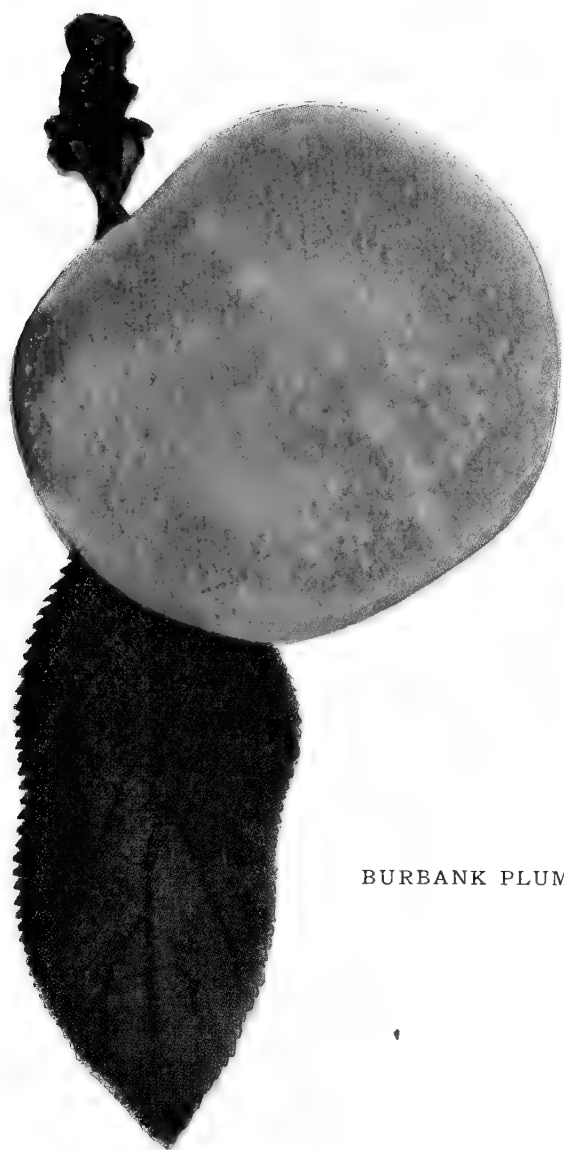
CACO GRAPE



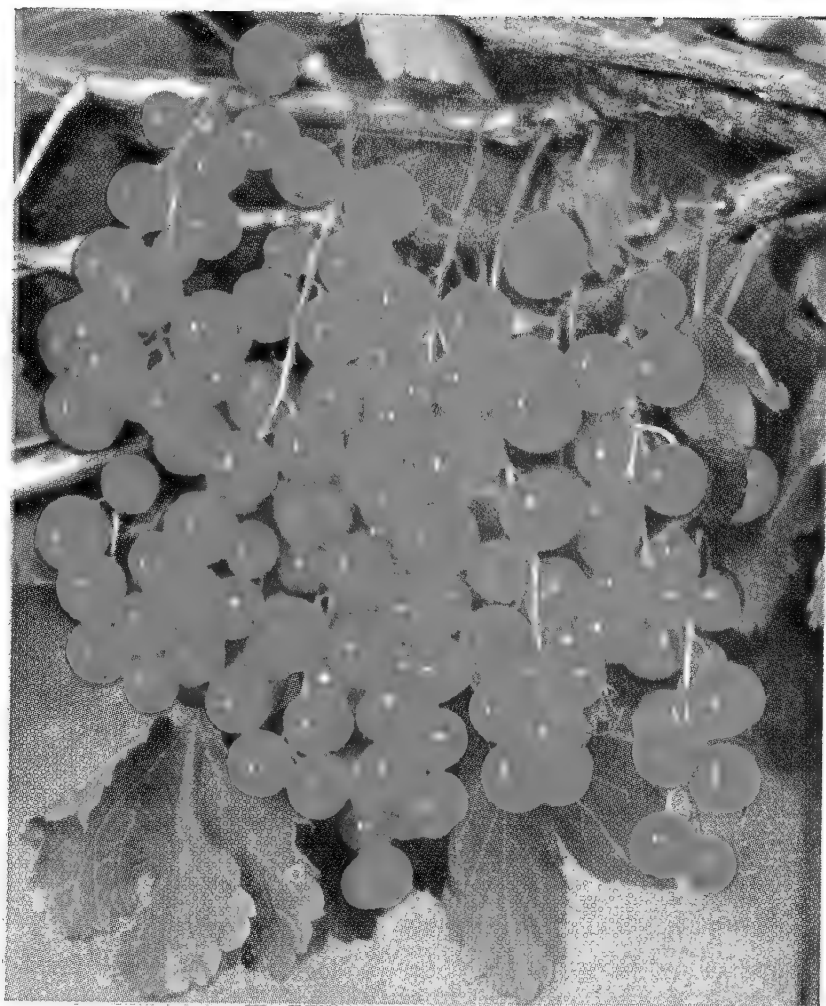
RED RASPBERRY



MONTMORENCY CHERRY



BURBANK PLUM



CURRANT



SATSUMA PLUM

PRUNES

Burton—A fine large red prune, golden yellow meat; cling stone. It has a flavor with a tart apricot tang; a wonderful fruit canned. Shy bearer in some localities; planting with Hungarian recommended.

Date Prune—Coats 1418, Imp. French. Larger than the standard French prune; excellent for drying; reddish purple, juicy, very sweet.

"DEMARIS" EARLY ITALIAN

One of the leading commercial varieties, due to its early ripening period, which is approximately two weeks in advance of the common Italian prune.

The fruit resembles the common or regular Italian prune in color, size and shape. Trees have the same habit of growth and are identical in appearance.

The Lafayette Nursery Co. are pioneer growers of this variety, having placed thousands of the trees on the market each year since this fruit became established.

French—The old type of fine texture sweet, red prune. Ideal for drying. Medium size.

Hungarian—Large size with beautiful bright red; a good fresh market fruit but not suitable for drying. A pollenizer for the Burton prune.

Italian—Medium to large in size, oval, dark purple, sweet and delicious; the standard for drying and shipping. September.

Noble—A new variety planted commercially near Eugene, Oregon. The extreme size and deliciousness of flavor promises recognition as one of the leading commercial prunes. Commands premium prices. Excellent for drying.

Silver Prune—Large size and sweet; a good dryer, but ripens rather late for the northern climate.

Sugar—Large early sweet prune ripening in August. Color very similar to Improved French, covering to purple.

NUT TREES

ALMONDS

The Almond is one of the leading market nuts and quite extensively grown, with favorable results, throughout the Northwest. Trees grow rapidly and are hardy.

Drake Seedling—Strong grower and heavy bearer. Valued as a fertilizing variety. Sweet, short kernel. Soft shell.

I. X. L.—A vigorous grower; nuts large, thin shelled.

Nonpareil—Nut sweet, very thin shell; good home variety.

Ne Plus Ultra—Large and very long; soft shell; hulls freely; tree heavy and excellent bearer.

Texas Prolific—Resembles very closely the Drake Seedling. Highly valued to plant with other varieties as a pollenizer. Vigorous grower and regular cropper.

CHESTNUTS

Varieties: Large American Sweet, Spanish, Italian.

Chestnut trees are very hardy, and are productive of good results over a wide range of territory. Make good shade trees and as well nut crop. Plant two varieties for best results.

FILBERTS

Next to the Soft Shelled Grated Walnuts, Filberts lead as a commercial nut crop. One tree is required for a pollenizer in the center of a planting of nine. Until recently it was generally considered that Filberts were to be confined, as a crop, to the area west of the Cascade Range. The trees are resistant to **WINTER INJURY**, and should prove profitable over a wider area. We ship heavy rooted tip layered plants.

BARCELONA—The leading commercial variety. Large nut, plump, moderately rounded in shape. A splendid yielder when properly pollenized. Du Chilly and Daviana have proven best as pollenizers for Barcelona.

Du Chilly—Another popular nut but not as heavy producer as the Barcelona. Large, long, well filled shell. Generally commands a price premium in the market. Pollenizer.

Daviana—Rounding nut somewhat smaller than the Barcelona. We recommend it as a pollenizer in connection with the Barcelona and Du Chilly for complete pollenizing of all varieties.

HICKORY NUTS

Large Shell Bark—One of the leading native nuts in the Eastern states. Slow growing but very fine as upright ornamental trees. Nut meats unexcelled for quality.

WALNUTS

Franquette—The leading commercial walnut grown today. It is a large oblong pointed nut. Hulls out easily. Well filled and of fine flavor. The nut that is used in all commercial plantings. It is adaptable for curb planting in cities, making a wonderful shade tree as well as bearing a heavy crop of fine nuts.

Improved Blacks—(Stabler, Thomas.)—These are improved black walnuts, the nuts being larger than the common black, larger kernels, more easily cracked out. These varieties will do much better in cold climates than the English walnut. Meats come out in halves. Not available until fall of 1946.

California Black Walnut—An exceptionally hardy, rapid growing variety adapted to most any climatic condition. Very valuable as a shade or ornamental tree.

PECANS

Schley—Thin shelled, medium to large. Rich flavor, good grower. Has few equals as a market nut.

Success—Soft shelled, prolific, self-fruitful, heavy bearer. Large size. One of the old standards.

Burkett—One of the largest thin-shelled varieties. The whole meat comes out readily. Heavy producer.

GRAPES

HAVE PLENTY OF GRAPE JELLY, JAM AND JUICE

Several tons of grapes are harvested to the acre. Planting them 8 feet by 8 feet requires 680 plants to the acre.

HARDY AMERICAN VARIETIES

Write for special prices on large quantities.

In the following descriptions the color of fruit is indicated by letters as follows: B for black or blue; R for red, and W for white.

Agawam (R)—Berry large, reddish brown, sweet, excellent flavor. One of the best among the red varieties. Aromatic flavor.

Campbells Early (B)—Large fine early grape, coming in 2 to 3 weeks earlier than Concord. Berries much larger than Concord, compact, sweet, very prolific grower and enormously productive.

Concord (B)—One of the leaders adapted to all localities where any grape will grow. Enormously productive and hardy. Juicy, buttery and sweet.

Niagara (W)—The King among the American varieties of white grapes, sometimes called the White Concord. Equal in every detail with the Concord and adapted to all localities. Berries large and sweet.

Worden (B)—Seedling of the Concord, which it resembles in every way, except about one week earlier in ripening. Unexcelled for juice, market or home use; hardy and productive.

EUROPEAN VARIETIES

Malaga—Vine a strong grower and immensely productive; berry very large, oval, yellowish green, skin thick, very sweet.

Muscat (W)—Bunches large, long and loose; berries large, slightly oval, pale amber when ripe; flesh firm, brittle, exceedingly sweet and rich. California's leading table grape. Also used extensively for raisins and wines.

Thompson's Seedless (W)—Bunches large and long; seedless, raisin grape.

Tokay (R)—Large favorite California variety.

Zinfandel—Another wine and table variety, which succeeds in most any climate. Berries round, sweet and delicious.

NEW VARIETIES

Caco (R)—One of the earliest varieties grown. Large berries, bunches compact, delicious aromatic flavor, superior quality, enormously productive, excellent market sort.

Freedonia (B)—A winner. This variety threatens to displace all other black grapes. Originated and tested by the New York Experiment Station. It ripens with the Portland or about 10 days before the Moores Early. Fruit and bunches large.

Golden Muscat—Golden yellow. This grape possesses the quality and flavor of the European Muscat. One of the best for home use and roadside stands. A vigorous vine producing quantities of large, compact clusters of fruit.

Hartnell (B)—A new variety of recent introduction, which is unexcelled for size, quality and production. A sport from the Concord, however much larger, sweeter, one week earlier. Sells at premium prices for the fruit stand trade. Rampant grower.

Ontario (W)—A new variety of much merit and particularly adapted to the Northwest. Bunches and berries large. Vigorous and productive.

Portland (W)—A new variety extensively grown in the east. Bears heavy annual crops of large, sweet and juicy grapes. Particularly adapted for the Northwest; unexcelled for quality and production.

BERRY FRUITS

THORNLESS BERRIES

BLACKBERRY

Thornless Evergreen—One of the leading commercial varieties of the thornless type. Prolific bearer and very hardy.

Thornless Boysenberry—This thornless strain has retained all the good characteristics of its parent, including its rugged, thrifty growth and hardiness.

Thornless Youngberry—Identical with the thorny type in every way except the vines are free from thorns, and equally as prolific for production.

Thornless Loganberry—This new berry has proven to be equal in every way to its parent for type and production, and has the advantage of being devoid of spines.

BOYSENBERRY

This enormous blackberry is the result of a cross between blackberry, raspberry and loganberry. Flavor and quality is unexcelled. A consistently heavy bearing plant coming into production the year after planting. It outyields all other members of the blackberry family. One of the leading commercial berries.

YOUNGBERRY

The Youngberry is identical in character and growth with the Boysenberry. The fruit, slightly smaller, has the same quality and texture. It is one of the new leading varieties.

LOGANBERRY

A cross between the Red Raspberry and Blackberry. Fruit very similar to Youngberry for size and shape. However, more acid. Excellent for canning, wine and delicious pie fruit.

NECTARBERRY

Another new introduction among the vine berries. Originated from Youngberry seed. Larger than the Boysenberry and much sweeter.

DEWBERRY

Lucretia—Fruit hardy, large, firm. Berries larger than most blackberries and of unequalled excellence.

RASPBERRIES

RED

Washington—New. Produces a very heavy crop of berries that are slightly larger than Cuthbert, firmer and brighter color. Disease resistant.

Cuthbert—One of the standards; used extensively for canning and shipping; the leader among red varieties in the Northwest.

Newberg—We can unhesitatingly recommend Newberg, where a high quality, large firm, attractive berry is wanted. Apparently immune from disease.

St. Regis—Large, sweet everbearing.

Taylor—Introduced by the New York Experiment Station. Fruit very large, flesh firm, delicious flavor. Excellent for canning.

Willamette—One of the latest new varieties released to the public. A cross between the Newberg and Lloyd George. Of enormous size, flesh firm with a delicious flavor. Unquestionably this will take the lead among the red varieties.

BLACKCAPS

Munger—Large, firm, well adapted for shipping and drying; grown more extensively than any other for commercial use. The leading variety in the Northwest.

CURRANTS

We offer large, strong plants that will, under favorable conditions, produce a good crop the year following planting. Fays Prolific and Cherry are both heavy producers of large fruit. Perfection excels for size and is one of the leading market currants.

Cherry—Largest of the red currants, bunches short; plants vigorous and productive on good soil.

Fays Prolific—Similar to Cherry in size, production, color and quality.

Perfection—Bright red, good size; size of berry well maintained in the bunch. Rich, mild, sub-acid flavor; few seeds.



CHAMPION GOOSEBERRIES

GOOSEBERRIES

Oregon Champion—Prolific bearer of large, light green berries; very sweet and fine flavor.

Large English (NEW)—The largest gooseberry grown. Fruit about twice as large as the Champion, sweet and delicious. Heavy producer. Bushes exceptionally strong growing. Often producing 1 to 2 gallons to each plant. Mildew resistant. 75c each; 10 for \$6.00.

STRAWBERRIES

Corvallis—Recent introduction of Oregon State College. Dark red, large, proving to be one of the leading canning and market berries.

Dorsett—Berries are bright red, very firm, large and perfectly formed. A splendid shipper and canner; ripen from 2 to 3 weeks earlier than many of the standard varieties. Adaptable to almost any type of soil and climatic conditions.

Improved Marshall—Very similar to the Marshall, with exception, somewhat larger and more productive. One of the best for barreling and canning.

Improved Oregon—A favorite in the Northwest. Produces enormous high quality crops.

Red Heart—A new variety of recent introduction, used extensively by the canneries; very productive.

SUPERIOR MARSHALL STRAWBERRY

An Improved Strain of Marshall Strawberry. Originated from seed of the Marshall variety 4 years ago.

This variety is **much superior** to the old mother strain, since so far it has been immune from disease, plants unusually hardy, which have produced enormous crops of large luscious berries. Offered at this time by the LAFAYETTE NURSERY CO., who has full control of the present supply of approximately 15,000 plants for this season.

Prices: 50 plants for \$3.00; 100 for \$4.50; 1000 for \$35.00.

EVERBEARING STRAWBERRIES

Gem—New. Famous for its big, rich, red fruit and high productiveness.

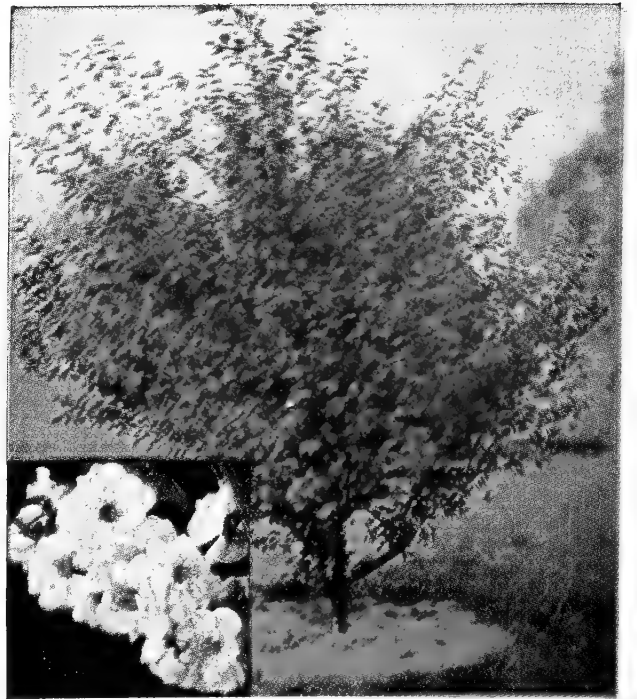
Mastodon—Large, firm and juicy fruit. Prolific over a long season. Produces continuously during spring and summer.

Progressive—One of the old standard everbearing varieties which may be fully depended on for size, quality and production.

Minnesota No. 1116—A new variety originated in the East which is claimed to excel other Everbearing varieties for production and quality. 25 plants for \$2.00; 100 plants for \$6.00.



PINK HONEYSUCKLE



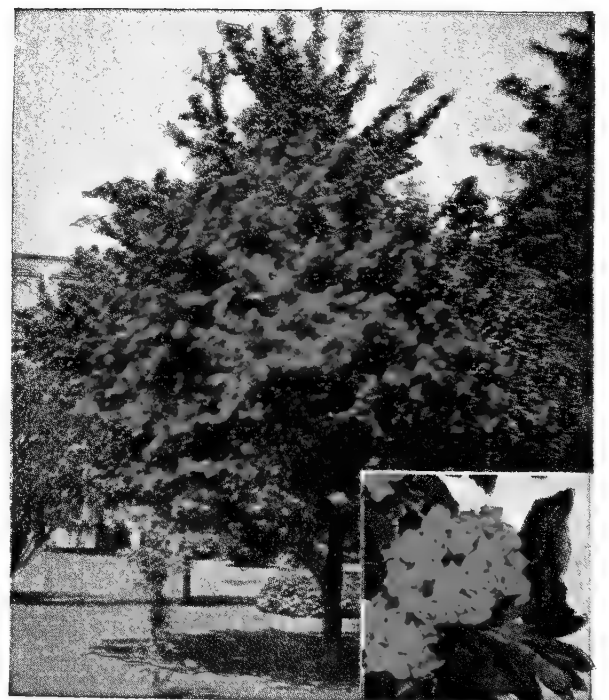
PRUNUS PISSARDI (PURPLE LEAF PLUM)



RHODODENDRON, CYNTHIA



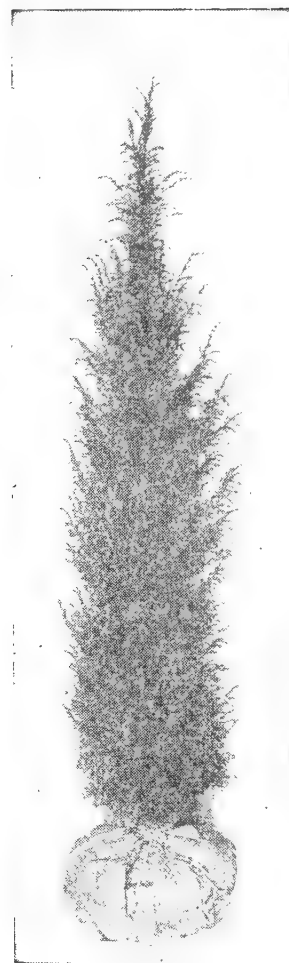
SPIREA VAN HOUTTE



PAUL'S DOUBLE FLOWERING THORN



RHODODENDRON, ALICE



IRISH JUNIPER

Newberg, Oregon.

August 27, 1944.

Kindly send me price quotations on Demaris prunes. I need 400 of them this year. And also on Santa Rosa plums. All of my Demaris which I got from you are growing wonderfully, some of them are 9 to 10 feet high.

N. F. KLEYN.



PYRACANTHA (FIRETHORN)

ASPARAGUS

Washington—A new rust-resisting variety of excellent quality. Excels all other varieties for size, vigor and productiveness.

Paradise—

RHUBARB

CROWN DIVISIONS

Riverside Giant—Very large and crisp; excellent canner.

Mammoth—Large, early, tender. Prolific market variety.

Strawberry—Large, crisp, excellent for canning and pies.

HORSERADISH

Horseradish—As a table relish horseradish is without a superior. Easily grown and comes into production quickly.

Twin Falls, Idaho, Oct. 21, 1944.

Please send me one of your new catalogs. I am very much pleased with the things I received from you last fall.

MRS. ORVILLE CREED.



ASPARAGUS

ORNAMENTAL and SHADE TREES

BIRCH (Betula)

Two and 3-year old large branched specimen trees.

Cutleaf Weeping—The old familiar weeping white birch with beautiful white bark with black markings and long drooping branches and cut foliage. Very desirable and beautiful as a specimen shade tree or for street planting.

European Birch—Erect in growth with silvery bark and slender dark brown branches. Quick growing shade tree.

ELM (Ulmus)

American (U. americana)—80 to 100 feet with drooping, spreading branches.

Hippocastanum—A large tree with a spreading, full, dense head. Flowers large, in panicles, white tinged with red. Spring.



MAPLE (Silverleaf)

Chinese (U. pumila)—One of the most rapid growing of all trees. Habit dense and compact; leaves much smaller than the American Elm. Desirable for quick shade and windbreaks.

HORSECHESTNUT (Aesculus)

Red Flowering Horsechestnut—Like the common Horsechestnut but the flowers bright red. Grafted plants.

LINDEN (Tilia)

European (T. europaea)—Upright tree with a dense head. Leaves heart-shaped, light green. Flowers very fragrant. Excellent shade tree.

LOCUST (Robinia)

Black Locust (R. pseudacacia)—Rapid growing. Flowers fragrant white, in long drooping racemes.

MAPLE (Acer)

Norway (A. platanoides)—A quick shade tree of rapid, compact growth. Foliage deep green.

Schwedler Maple—Like the Norway Maple but the new growth and leaves are red in color.

Silver Maple (A. dasycarpum)—Rapid growing tree with an irregular rounded form. Foliage bright green above, silvery beneath.

Red Japanese Laceleaf Maple (A. p. rubrum dissectum)—A dwarf weeping tree of great beauty. Leaves have a purplish red cast. Grafted.

MOUNTAIN ASH (Sorbus)

European Mt. Ash—Small, erect tree. Flowers showy, white, followed by heavy clusters of bright red berries during late summer.

OAK (Quercus)

Scarlet Oak (Q. cocinea)—Leaves finely and sharply cut. Bright green changing to brilliant scarlet.

Red Oak (Quercus rubra)—The best and fastest growing of all the oaks. Foliage heavier than the Scarlet Oak.

POPLAR (Populus)

Carolina (P. Carolinensis)—Vigorous grower of pyramidal form with large pale to deep green glossy leaves.

Lombardy (P. Nigra Italica)—Of very erect growth habit and tallest of poplars.

TULIP TREE (Liriodendron)—Tall pyramidal tree producing large greenish and orange colored flowers during the spring.

PLANE TREE (Platanus)

European Sycamore (P. Orientalis)—Large grower with round topped head, white bark, bright green foliage.

WILLOW (Salix)

Babylon Weeping—Very rapid growing green variety most commonly used; fine for shade and lawn.

Golden Weeping (Niobe)—Same habit as Babylon but has beautiful golden bark.

PRICES ON SHADE TREES

	Each	Each
Birch—European 6- 8' . . . \$2.00	8-10' . . . \$2.50	
Elm—American 6- 8' . . . 2.00	8-10' . . . 2.50	
Elm—Chinese 6' . . . 1.50	8-10' . . . 2.50	
Horsechestnut—		
Hippocastanum (White) . 5' . . . 2.00	6- 8' . . . 2.75	
Horsechestnut—Red Flow. . 3- 4' . . . 4.00	4- 5' . . . 5.00	
Linden—Eup. 5- 6' . . . 2.00	6- 8' . . . 2.50	
Locust—Black 7- 8' . . . 2.00	8 10' . . . 2.50	
Maples—		
Norway, not branched. . . 7- 8' . . . 1.50	6- 8' br. 2.25	
Schwedler, not branched. 7- 8' . . . 2.25	5- 6' . . . 1.50	
Silver Maple 6- 8' . . . 2.25	5- 6' . . . 1.75	
Laceleaf (spread) 18-24" . . 3.50	24-30" . . 4.50	
Mountain Ash 5- 6' . . . 1.70	6- 8' . . . 2.00	
Oaks—Scarlet and Red. . . 5- 6' . . . 1.75	6- 8' . . . 2.25	
Poplar—		
Carolina 8' . . . 1.50	10' . . . 2.00	
Lombardy 8' . . . 1.50	10' . . . 2.25	
Plane Tree (Eu. Sycamore) . 6- 8' . . . 2.25	5- 6' . . . 2.00	
Tulip Tree 6' . . . 2.00	8' . . . 2.50	
Willows—		
Babylon and Golden. . . . 6- 8' . . . 2.25	8-10' . . . 3.00	



FLOWERING CHERRY (Double)

ORNAMENTAL and FLOWERING TREES

CHERRY (Flowering)

Upright, spreading growth habit. One of the most beautiful flowering trees.

Kwanzan—Double dark pink; extra large flowers.

Naden—Double light pink.

Mt. Fuji—Double pure white.

Yoshino—Single pink.

Double Red—Double deep red.

CHERRY (Weeping)

Grafted heads, 6 to 7 ft. heads.

Double Pink.

Single Pink.

CRAB—FLOWERING (Malus)

Betchels—Tree of medium dwarf habit, one of best varieties; double flowering light pink.

Florbundia—Pink buds, rosy white flowers.

Niedzwetzkyama (Red vein Crab) —Large deep pink flowers, red bark, leaves and fruit.

Parkman—Double red rose.

Carmin—Deep carmine flowers with red branches.

Scheidekeri—Large pink flowers, yellow fruit.

DOGWOOD (Cornus)

Pacific (Cornus nuttali) —Native to Northwest; large white flowers in April and again in September, followed by red berries.

Pink Flowering Dogwood (Cornus rubra) —Most beautiful of all Dogwoods; deep pink flowers cover tree before foliage appears.

HAWTHORNE (Crataegus)

Paul's Double Scarlet (C. O. Splendens) —Erect grower with bright scarlet double flowers followed by red berries. Large specimen trees will bloom first season after planting.

GOLDEN CHAIN (Laburnum)

Small tree with ponderous long racemes of deep yellow flowers.

PLUM, FLOWERING (Prunus)

Pissardi—Most popular of flowering plums; foliage deep purple, reddish colored wood and fruit.

Triloba—Semi-dwarf in growth habit; purple foliage; double rose bloom.

Blirania—Purple foliage with double light pink bloom.

Thundercloud—Large reddish purple leaves.

Vesuvius—Deep purple foliage and pink bloom.

PEACH, FLOWERING (Amygdalis)

Double Red Flowering—Thrifty grower with profuse early spring bloom of large double red flowers.

Double Flowering Pink—Bears large double pink flowers in early spring.

PURPLE FRINGE (Smoke Tree)

A small tree or shrub very much admired on account of its peculiar fringe or hair-like flowers, covering the whole surface of the bush in midsummer.

ORNAMENTAL AND FLOWERING TREES

Cherry—Flowering (upright) No. 1 heads . .	Feet	Each	Feet	Each
		\$1.50	Select	\$2.00
Cherry—Weeping, No. 1 heads	5-6	3.25	6	3.50
Crab Apples—Flowering . .	4-5	1.25	5-6	1.50
Dogwood—Pink Flowering . .	2-3	3.00	3	3.50
Pacific Dogwood	5-6	2.25	6-8	2.75
Golden Chain (Laburnum) . .	5-6	2.50	6-8	3.00
Hawthorne	6	2.00	7-8	3.00
Peaches—Double Red and Double Pink Flowering . .	4-5	1.25	5-6	1.50
Plums—Flowering	4-6	1.25	6	1.50
Purple Fringe Tree (Smoke Tree)	2-3	1.25	3-4	1.75

HEDGE PLANTS

We offer two types of hedge plants; first are the evergreen hedges. Set plants in a trench allowing 4 to 6 inches between the foliage of each. Light shearing or judicious pruning will encourage growth in the right way. The second class of hedge plants is the deciduous. Plant these about 1 foot apart in rows singly for narrow hedges, in two rows for broad hedges and cut back to about one foot high.

BOXWOOD

Suffrutescens (Truedwarf) —Low, compact plants for hedges and borders.

LAUREL

Large, glossy dark green leaves. Useful for screenings and individual specimens.

PRIVET

California—Semi-evergreen of large leaves and rapid growing.

PRICES ON HEDGE PLANTS

	Per 10	50	100
Privet—California, 2-yr., 18-24 inch . \$2.00	\$ 9.00	\$15.00	
Laurel—English, 2-yr., 20-24 inch . . 5.00	22.50	40.00	
Laurel—English, 3-yr., 24-36 inch . . 6.00	25.00	45.00	
Boxwood—Dwarf, 8-10 inch 6.00	25.00	45.00	
Boxwood—Dwarf, 6- 8 inch 4.50	20.00	35.00	

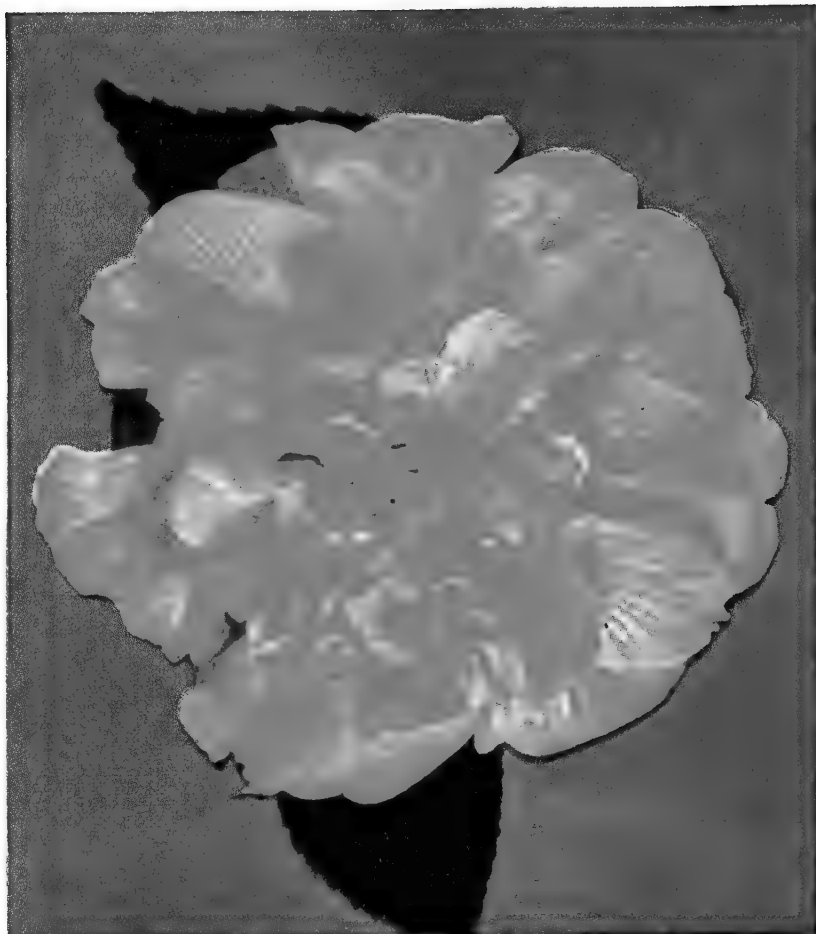
The Dalles, Oregon, August 22, 1945.

The 600 trees purchased from you last year have done exceptionally well, even though the season has been very dry. Every tree grew. Please book my order for 100 Lambert and 75 Black Republican for this fall delivery.

G. L. BORGESON.



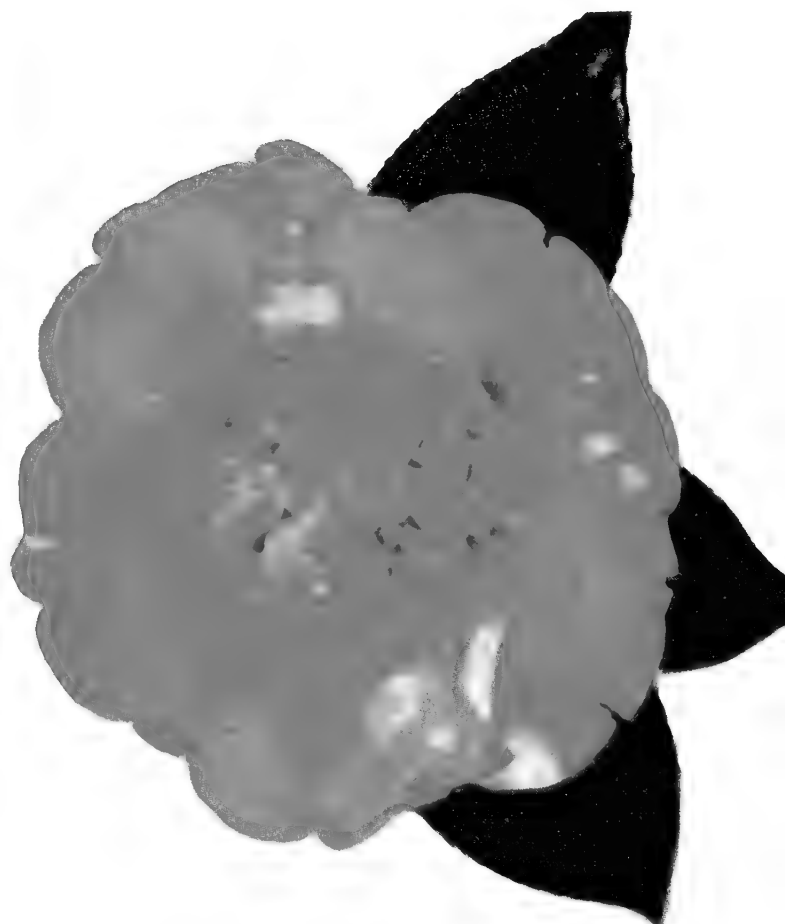
CAMELLIA, ELENA NOBILE



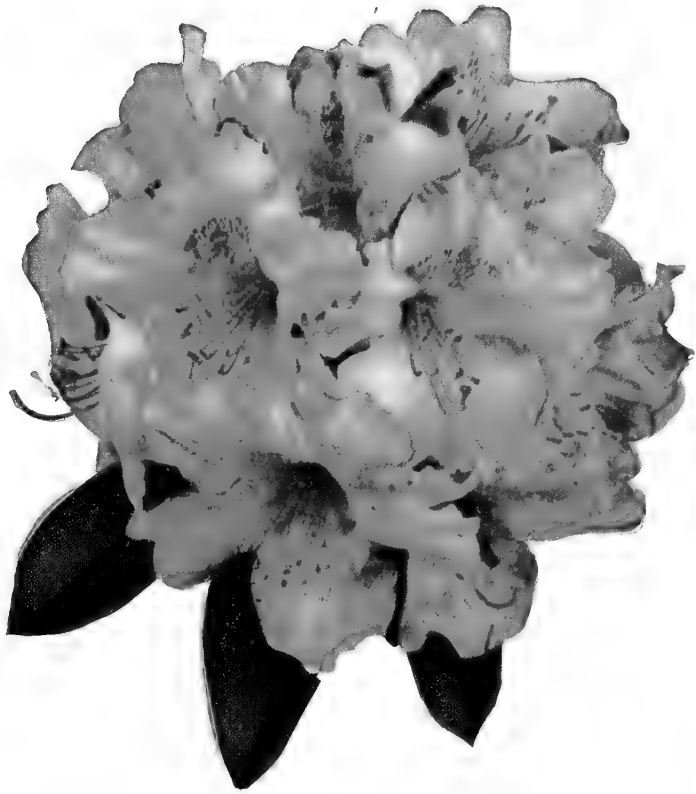
CAMELLIA, KUMASAKA



CAMELLIA, CHEERFUL



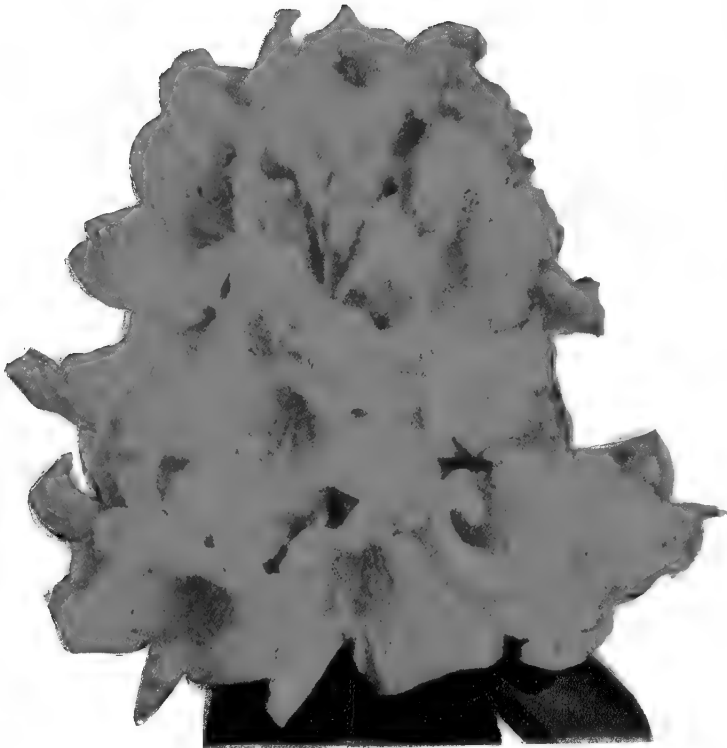
CAMELLIA, CHANDLERI ELEGANS



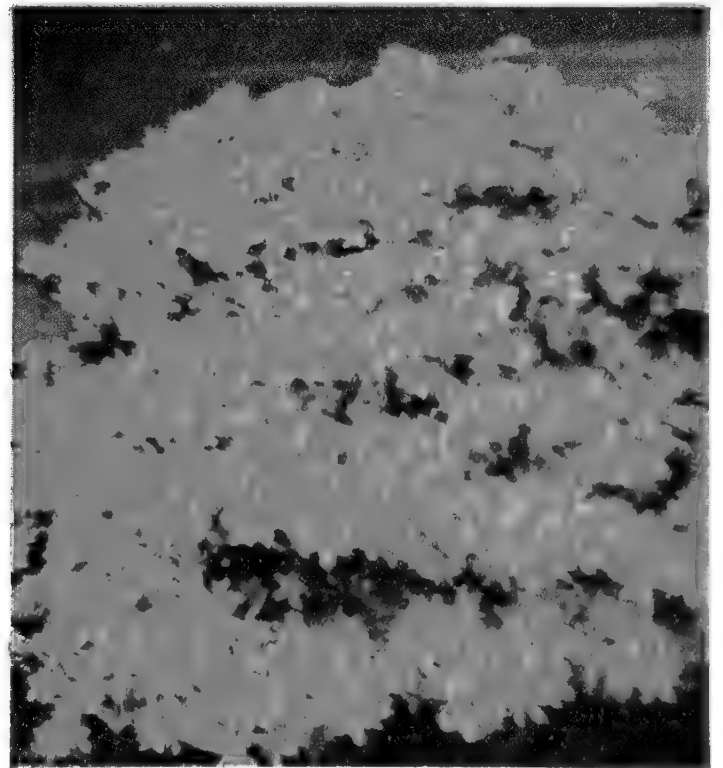
RHODODENDRON, PINK PEARL



LILACS



CYNTHIA



AZALEA HINODIGIRI

EVERGREEN CONIFERS

Size alone does not indicate true value in Evergreens. We quote only first class plants developed through scientific handling, including frequent transplanting and trimming to become specimens in their class. This affords our customers additional value in luxuriance, symmetry, compactness, vitality, and safety in moving, unattainable in plants not thus handled.

ARBORVITAE (Thuya)

Berckman's Golden (Aurea Nana)—Dwarf, gold tipped foliage, compact and hardy.

Pyramidal (T. Occ. pyramidalis)—Very compact, tall columnar growth, used extensively for foundation plantings.

CEDAR

Cedrus Deodara—Most admired tree of the Cedar family, especially desirable for a specimen evergreen, fine feathery weeping foliage.

Red Cedar (Virginia)—A hardy fast grower, bluish green color.

CRYPTOMERIA

Cryptomeria, Plume C. elegans—Compact feathery foliage, bright green in summer, turning to bronze red in winter.

CYPRESS

Blue Cypress Alumni—Dark blue, semi pyramidal habit, one of the most attractive.

Golden Cypress (Stewarti)—Form and habit of growth identical with the blue, variegated golden color.

JUNIPER COLUMNAR

Irish Juniper—Pyramidal, compact, silvery green foliage. Very hardy.

SPREADING

Phitzer's (J. chinensis)—Spreading type, ideal for banks or individual specimens, also for banks and base planting.

RETINOSPORA

Thread Branch (Filifera)—Semi-dwarf, with golden tipped thread like branches.

Retinispota (Veitchi)—A semi-dwarf variety with dense, blue, feathery, soft plume-like foliage, bluish green color.

SPRUCE

Colorado Blue—Beautiful silver-blue foliage. Slow, uniform growth. One of the best and most planted specimen trees.

YEW

Irish Yew (T. Fastigiata)—Pyramidal, narrow type. Slow growth habit. Dark bluish green foliage with bright red berries. One of the most desirable of the pyramidal evergreens.

PRICES ON EVERGREENS

	Inches	Each	Inches	Each	Inches	Each
Arborvitae—						
Berckman's	15-18	\$3.00	20-24	\$3.75	24-28	\$4.50
Arborvitae—						
Pyramidal	30-36	2.75	36-42	3.50	48-56	4.00
Cedar, Red						
(Virginia)	30-36	3.50	36-42	3.75	42-48	4.25
Cedrus						
Deodara	36-48	4.00	48-60	5.00	60-84	7.00
Cryptomeria,						
Elegans	24-30	3.00	30-36	3.75	36-42	4.25
Cypress, Blue						
(Alumni)	30-36	3.00	36-42	3.75	48-60	5.00
Cypress—						
Golden	24-30	3.00	30-36	3.75	36-42	4.50
Juniper,						
Irish	30-36	3.00	36-42	3.75	42-48	4.50
Pfizers,						
(spreading)	18-24	3.25	24-30	4.25	30-36	5.00
Retinispota—						
Threadbranch	24-30	3.50	30-36	4.00	36-42	4.50
Retinispota—						
Veitchi	18-24	3.00	24-30	3.50	30-36	4.00
Spruce—						
Colorado Blue	15-18	4.00	18-24	5.00	24-30	6.00
Yew—Irish	30-36	6.00	36-42	8.00	48-60	10.00



CEDRUS DEODARA

HARDY CLIMBING VINES and CREEPERS

BITTERSWEET

Bright glossy foliage, bearing creamy flowers in the summer, followed by clusters of crimson berries through the winter.

CLEMATIS

Jackmani—The best known giant dark purple flowered clematis.

Henryi—Large white flowered vine.

Mad. Ed. Andre—Large velvety red flowers.

IVY

Boston—Thick dark leaves, fine for brick or stone buildings.

Virginia Creeper—Hardy, large green leaves turning bronze and red in the fall. Bears blue berries.

HONEYSUCKLE

Hall's Japan—Old-fashioned honeysuckle, cream and soft yellow fragrant flowers. Foliage on vines most all year.

Scarlet Trumpet—A rapid grower, producing clusters of scarlet trumpet shaped flowers.

Goldflame Honeysuckle—One of the showiest of the newer Honeysuckles. Fragrant two-toned flowers, bright flame outside, creamy yellow inside. Blooms from spring to frost.

SILVER LACE VINE (Polygonum Auberti)

Fast growing vine with thick green foliage and a mass of feathery cream colored blooms.

WISTARIA

Dense drooping clusters of purple and white pea-shaped blooms. One of the most beautiful vines.

CLIMBING VINES AND PLANTS

	Each
Bittersweet—3-yr.	\$1.00
Clematis—2-yr.	1.00
Honeysuckle—Hall's Japan Scarlet Trumpet—3 yr.	1.00
Honeysuckle—Goldflame	1.25
Ivy—No. 1	1.00
Silver Lace Vine	1.00
Trumpet Creeper	1.00
Wistaria—Purple	1.25

BROADLEAF EVERGREEN SHRUBS

ABELIA

Grandiflora—A small green leaf shrub, with small pinkish white blossoms. Ideal for filling in among evergreens in foundation plantings.

ANDROMEDA

Glossy deep green foliage, in early spring covered with clusters of white drooping bell-shaped flowers. Foliage is tinged with pink. One of the best for landscaping.

AUCUBA

Japonica Variegated—Large green, golden spotted leaves, red berries. Plant in shady locations. It is advisable to use at least one male plant in connection with female plants for proper pollenization.

AZALEA

Hinodegiri—Most showy of the dwarf evergreen shrubs. Completely covered with bright crimson flowers during the month of April.

BARBERRY

Darwin—Small holly-shaped leaves. Flowers golden. A profuse bloomer. Very attractive.

Dulcis Nana (Box Barberry)—Dwarf, compact, dark green foliage, good substitute for Boxwood.

BOXWOOD

True Dwarf—Small, dense growing, globular plant with dark glossy leaves. Used mostly for border plants.

True Tree (Aborescens)—Sheared to pyramids and globes for use as specimen plants.

COTONEASTER

Franchetti—Graceful spreading shrub with orange-red berries.

Horizontalis—Low spreading shrub, with profusion of red berries in winter.

DAPHNE

Odora—Well known for its beauty and fragrance, waxy green leaves, white bordered with a profusion of pink flowers in early spring.

Cneorum (Dwarf Evergreen)—Short slender light green leaves and a profusion of highly perfumed, deep pink cluster blooms in early spring and again in late fall.

FIRETHORN (Pyracantha)

Coccinea Lalandi—Upright growth, covered with immense clusters of orange-red berries in fall.

Yunnanensis—Thickly branched, low growing with large clusters of small red berries in fall.

HEATHER

Mediterranean—One of the best evergreen varieties covered with a profusion of pink blossoms from late fall to late spring. Ideal for specimen plants or borders. Dwarf in habit, spreading.
(Tall Evergreen Variety of Heathers)

HOLLY

English—Dark glossy green prickly leaves with white blossoms followed by a profusion of beautiful red berries.

Dutch—Budded, large smooth leaved thornless holly berried. Similar to English Holly except leaves are less crinkled. Produces beautiful red berries.

LAUREL

English—One of the best known shrubs having broad, glossy, dark green leaves. Used extensively for hedges. Also makes beautiful specimen trees.

LAURUSTINUS

Viburnum Tinus—A dense winter blooming shrub. Blooms over a period of two to three months. Large clusters of pink buds opening into white flowers. Glossy green leaves.

MAGNOLIA

Soulangeana rosea—One of the finest specimen trees and very showy in spring when it is covered with white flowers tinged soft rose at the base.

NANDINA

Domestica—Red twigs with long narrow leaves turning red in fall and winter, followed with red berries throughout the winter, very attractive.

PHOTINIA

Glabra—Large glossy green leaves with red stems. New leaf growth red. Very attractive.

PRIVET

Golden Privet—Hardy plant with golden and light green variegated leaves. Has small cone-shaped groups of white flowers.

SKIMMIA

Japonica—Dwarf habit, dark green leaves and clusters of rich scarlet berries on female plants. Both male and female plants necessary to produce berries; grows best in partial shade.

PRICES ON BROADLEAF EVERGREENS

Abelia, Grandiflora	.....24"	\$2.00	30-36"	\$2.50
Andromeda	.....18-24"	2.50	24-30"	3.00
Aucuba	.....24-30"	3.00	30-36"	4.00
Azalea, Hinodgeri	.....6- 8"	1.50	10"	2.00
Barberry, Darwin	.....18"	2.50	30-36"	3.50
Barberry, Dulcis Nana	.....9-12"	1.25	12-15"	1.70
Boxwood, Dwarf	.....15"	2.00	18"	2.50
Boxwood, True Tree	.....15-18"	2.00	24"	3.00
Cotoneaster, Franchetti	.....24-30"	2.00	30-36"	2.50
Cotoneaster, Horizontalis	.....18"	2.00	30-36"	3.00
Daphne, Cneorum	.....9-12"	2.25	12-15"	3.00
Daphne, Odora	.....15"	2.00	24-30"	3.00
Firethorns	.....20-24"	2.50	30-36"	3.25
Heather, Erica Med.	.....12-15"	1.50	15-18"	2.00
Holly, English and Dutch	.....24-30"	5.00	30-36"	6.00
Laurel, English	.....24-30"	2.00	30-36"	2.50
Laurestinus	.....18"	2.00	24-30"	3.00
Magnolia	.....3- 4'	7.00	4- 5'	8.00
Nandina	.....20-24"	2.00	30-36"	3.00
Photinia	.....18-24"	2.00	24-30"	3.00
Privet, Golden	.....18-24"	1.50	24-30"	2.00
Skimmia	.....9-12"	2.00	12-15"	2.50

RHODODENDRONS

Alice—Deep pink, profuse bloomer.

Pink Pearl—Delicate pink, very large.

White Pearl—White form of Pink Pearl.

Michael Waterer—Bright crimson.

Ponticum—Lavender to purple.

Cynthia—Large rosy crimson flowers.

Lord Roberts—Dark red with black markings.

Brittannic—Bright crimson-red.

15-18 inches	.....\$ 5.00 each
18-24 inches	.....7.50 each
24-30 inches	.....10.00 each

CAMELLIAS

Camellias are one of the most desirable plants in their season for attractiveness and beauty. Their soft wax-like petals, combined with a background of glossy green leaves, gives them first place in selections among the broadleaf evergreens.

Cheerful—Double red, free bloomer.

Perfection—Double pink, very popular.

Chandleri elegans—Peony-flowered, soft rose center, tightly curled petals.

Daikaigura—A beautiful peony-shaped flower, deep rose splotched with white.

Elena Nobile—Unique, flame-red double camellia, late bloomer.

Kumasaka—Large double, clear rose pink, with prominent stamens.

Mme. Lebois—Very large, double, red flowers.

Wakanoura—Semi-double, rose-red blossoms, golden stamens.

Prof. C. E. Sargent—Peony type, brilliant scarlet flowers.

Waratah—Large blood-red flowers having a single row of ray-like petals surrounding a center cluster of petaloids and yellow stamens.

Purity—Large, double white flowers. One of best white.

Colonel Firey—Double, deep firey red, very popular.

Emperor of Russia—Large, brilliant scarlet, geranium-like flowers.

Monjisu—Double, red splashed with pink, prominent stamens.

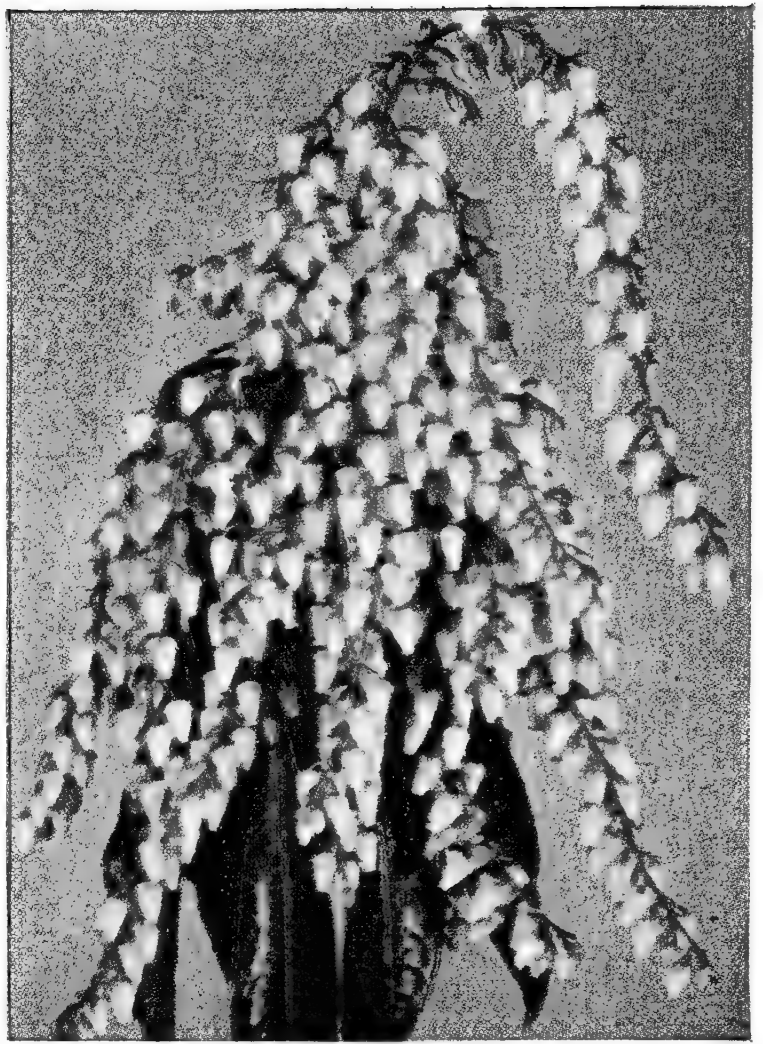
24-30 inch \$7.50 30-36 inch \$3.00 each.

PRICES ON CAMELLIAS EXCEPT AS NOTED

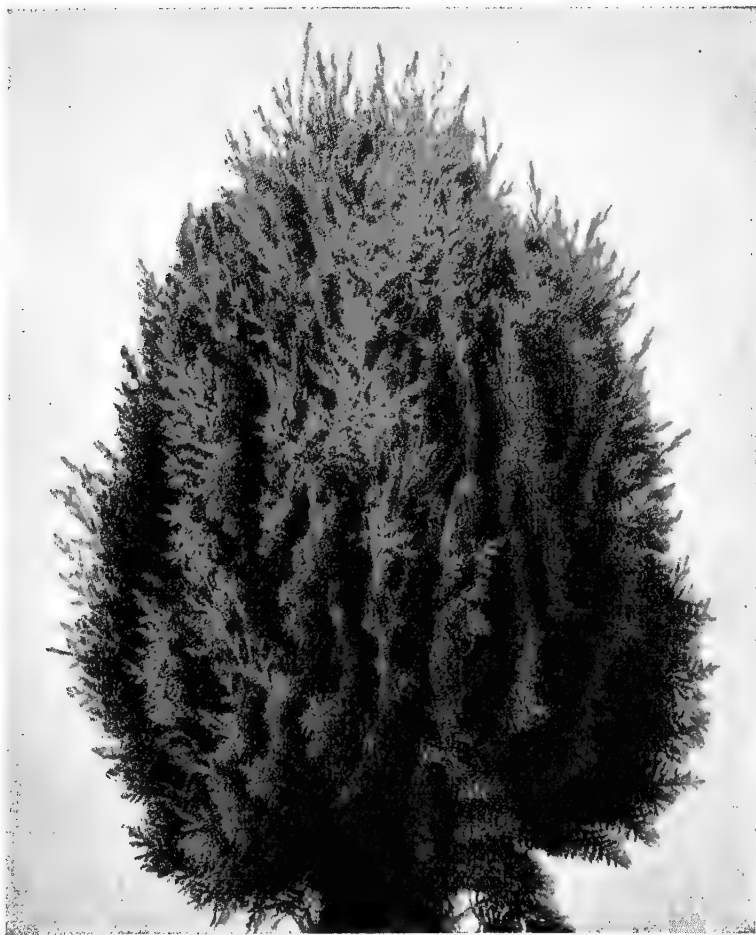
15-18 inches	\$3.00 each	18-24 inches	\$4.00 each
24-30 inches	\$5.00 each	30-36 inches	\$7.00 each



PYRACANTHA (FIRETHORN)



ANDROMEDA JAPONICA



BERCKMAN'S GOLDEN ARBORVITAE



PYRAMIDAL ARBORVITAE



JAPANESE FLOWERING QUINCE

March 20, 1945.

Thanks a lot for sending such nice looking trees and I was very glad to get them.

MRS. MERLE HOLMAN.

Spalding, Idaho, July 14, 1944.

I write to tell you that I am very pleased with the splendid trees you sent me last spring. All are growing fine.

JEAN CIVILEE.

Scotts Mills, Ore., October 30, 1944.

Please send me your catalog again. The trees I bought from you 2 years ago are 100% of my expectations.

ROY L. BAKER.



PINK FLOWERING DOGWOOD



DAPHNE ODORA



AZALEA MOLLIS

DECIDUOUS FLOWERING SHRUBS

ALMOND, FLOWERING (*Prunus*)

Pink Flowering (*P. G. Aliplena*)—Covered in April and May with an abundance of double pink rose-like blossoms on drooping branches. **Medium plants \$1.00; larger size \$1.25.**

ALTHEAS—Rose of Sharon

Varieties in assortment—Purple, Red, Pink, White. A valuable addition to the shrub border since they bloom at a season when other blossoms are scarce. **\$1.00 each.**

AZALEAS

Mollis—One of the best deciduous varieties, varying in colors, burn orange, apricot, salmon-pink. **12-15" \$2.50; 15-18" \$3.00.**

Altaiarensis—A sturdy yellow variety, producing yellow flowers of great fragrance, leaves turning red in autumn. **12-15" 2.50; 15-18" \$2.75 each.**

BARBERRY

Japanese (Thunbergi)—Green foliage turning to red in fall. Used extensively for hedges. **\$1.00 each.**

T. Atropurpurea (Red leaf)—Varying from above in that it has beautiful red foliage at all times. **Large plants \$1.25 each.**

BUTTERFLY BUSH (*Buddleia*)

Large attractive spike-like flowers. Colors red, pink and blue. **Large plants \$1.00, extra select \$1.25.**

CRANBERRY BUSH

Eur Viburnum Opulus—Produces red berries similar to the cranberry, remaining until late fall. **2-3' \$1.00 each, 3-4' \$1.25.**

DEUTZIA

\$1.00 each; large specimens \$1.25.

Rosea—White flowers, tinged with pink, double blossoms.

Gracilis—A dwarf compact form with pure white blossoms.

FORSYTHIA

\$1.00 each; large specimens \$1.25.

Fortunei—One of the best early blooming spring shrubs, producing a profusion of bright yellow flowers before the leaves appear.

Weeping Suspensa—Flowers the same as above, long drooping branches.



WEeping WHITE BIRCH

Avoid disappointment by placing your orders early while there is a complete stock to select from.

HONEYSUCKLE

Medium size \$1.00; large specimens \$1.25 each.

Morrowi (Bush Honeysuckle)—Upright grower with a profusion of white flowers, followed by red berries in fall lasting all winter.

Tartarian—Same habit of growth but covered with pink flowers, followed by red berries.

HYDRANGEA

\$2.00 to \$2.50 each.

Otaksi—Profuse double blue blossoms, many times changing to rose pink or red, dependent on soil acidity. Iron or steel cuttings from machine shops may be applied to excellent advantage, creating a brighter flower coloring.

Paniculata Grandiflora—Large cone-shaped flowers of pink bloom in August and when fully matured change to a bronze color. **\$1.00 each.**

Tree Hydrangea—Same as the above, but grown in tree form. **\$2.00 each.**

LILACS

Medium size \$1.00; large plants \$1.25 each.

French Budded Varieties—A complete assortment, in red, pink, lilac, white and wine red.

MOCK ORANGE

\$1.00 to \$1.25 each.

Philadelphus Virginal—Double, white blossoms. Long blooming season.

Lemoine—Large pure white fragrant flowers.

QUINCE (*Cydonia*)

Japonica—Bright crimson flowers, appearing before the leaves come out. A profuse bloomer. One of the most beautiful early blooming shrubs. **\$1.00 each; extra select \$1.25.**

SNOWBALL

Opulus Sterile—One of the best known old shrubs with globular clusters of white flowers produced in May. **2' \$1.00; 3-4' \$1.25.**

SPIREAS

\$1.00 each.

Anthony Waterer—Large heads of crimson flowers throughout the summer.

Thunbergi—A beautiful array of white flowers, early spring in advance of leaf foliage.

Vanhoutte—Upright growing, with solid clusters of white flowers, following after the Thunbergi.

TAMARIX

Africana—A beautiful shrub, with small pink flowers appearing before the feathery foliage. **\$1.00 each; extra select \$1.25.**

WEIGELAS

Rosea—Bright pink bell-shaped flowers. **\$1.00 each.**

Eva Rathke—Brilliant crimson flowers, over a long period. **\$1.25 each.**

Ashland, Ore., Feb. 15, 1945.

Just to tell you we received your trees February 9th in fine shape and sent them out the same day. We never expected such fine trees for that money and many thanks.

If we ever want more trees we sure know where to send for them and thanks again for your excellent service and fair dealings.

S. E. NEHER.

Wenatchee, Wash., Sept. 8, 1945.

It now appears that I am definitely going to be able to plant a few more trees next year, and I would like to order 180 Brooks 'cot trees, size 4 to 6 feet. The Brooks 'cots which I ordered from you earlier and planted in 1944, grew well and will make fine trees.

Shippers here having nothing but good to say of your variety.

W. R. HOARD.

ROSES—Two-Year No. 1 Field Grown

\$1.00 each, \$9.00 for 10, postpaid.

Ami Quinard—Dainty buds of deep maroon opening damask scented flowers of black-lustered red. Buds are excellent as boutonnieres.

Autumn—Intense and rich in color suggestive of autumn with shades of burnt orange, russet bronze and bronzy red all on a rich yellow ground. One of the most striking roses.

Betty Uprichard—Medium size, long pointed buds opening to large semi-double flowers. Spicily scented, the outside of the petals are deep carmine with the inside silvery salmon.

Caledonia—Large pure white double flowers, high centered, slightly fragrant and long lasting. Stems long and strong for cutting. Nice leathery foliage.

Christopher Stone—One of the best deep red roses. Attractive long pointed buds open to vivid scarlet or crimson flowers. Alluring damask fragrance. Lovely bronzy foliage.

Condesa de Sastago—Two toned blossoms; petals deep coppery pink inside; golden yellow reverse side; new and popular.

Dame Edith Helen—Very fragrant brilliant pink roses. Large and perfectly formed from wonderful long pointed buds. Prune only lightly and allow to make a tall bush for best results.

Duquesa de Penaranda—A gloriously beautiful rose at all stages from buds to open flowers. Slender shapely buds and fully double flowers of orange-apricot with deeper tones. Foliage a good bright green.

Edith Nellie Perkins—An outstanding, vigorous, and free flowering rose. Long, pointed buds of good size. Long lasting; double, fragrant flowers. Orient red, shaded cerise-orange; inside salmon-pink.

Editor McFarland—Free-flowering vigorous upright shrubs. Buds beautifully modelled opening to fragrant deep pink flowers on strong wiry stems. Very fine as a cut flower.

Etoile de Hollande—Beautiful, nearly faultless rose with dark red buds and medium size brilliant crimson flowers. Richly fragrant. A vigorous grower.

E. G. Hill—The most unfading of all red roses. Flowers a dazzling scarlet shading to deeper red as they develop. Deliciously fragrant; excellent for cutting.

Golden Dawn—An Australian rose of vigorous growth and continuous bloomer. The oval buds are rich straw-yellow, flushed old-rose, opening into splendid double, sweetly scented flowers of sunflower-yellow.

Golden Ophelia—Salmon flesh, shaded with rose, decorative variety.

Hinrich Gaede—One of the most brilliant roses from the buds in orange vermillion to the open flowers of orange yellow with glowing red flush. Stems long and wiry.

Imperial Potentate—Large, deep rose pink, vigorous bloomer.

K. A. Victoria—A favorite old white rose with sharply pointed buds developing into double fragrant flowers of ivory-white.

McGredy's Ivory—For size and form the flowers of this rose are unbelievable. Buds long and pointed; flowers creamy white. One of the best white roses.

Miss Rowena Thom—Immense, bright pink, golden base; lovers' dream.

Mme. Joseph Perraud (HT) (Gaujard, 1934)—Long, slender, and pointed nasturtium-orange buds open to sweetly fragrant flowers of a charming nasturtium buff straying to a lovely shade of shell pink at the petal edges—the nearest approach to a pure buff lightened with pink at the petal margins.

Mrs. E. P. Thom—The best bedding rose we have today. Perfectly formed buds of a deep rich lemon yellow, coming in quick profusion. Foliage dark bronzy green.

Mrs. P. S. Dupont—Winner of more gold medals for outdoor blooms than any other rose ever grown. Buds are small but exquisitely formed and of a reddish gold, opening into beautiful flowers.

Mrs. Sam McGredy—Large, long pointed buds are produced singly on strong, slender stems. The color is a glowing combination of red, copper and orange, changing to warm pink suffused with gold as the flower ages. Vigorous, healthy plant.



PRESIDENT HOOVER

President Herbert Hoover—A wonderful multi-colored rose. It combines shades of cerise pink, flame scarlet and yellow. Exquisitely fragrant. Buds long and pointed and open flowers fully double and showy.

Picture (HT) (McGredy, 1932)—Well shaped buds of medium-sized fragrant, rose-pink flowers. strong, vigorous plants almost constantly in flower. A true picture of loveliness.

Sister Therese—Buds are borne on extra long stiff stems. The flowers are golden yellow, sometimes streaked with red on the outer petals. A strong upright grower.

Sunburst—Double blooms, of rich yellow, coppery gold, very choice.

Talisman—A vividly colored rose of an unusual combination of gold, apricot, pink and carmine in mingled splashes, streaks and blends. Flowers fairly double, borne on long stems.

CLIMBERS

Etoile de Hollande (HT)—Ranked among the first three of its color by everyone who knows roses. The beautiful, oval buds are perfect, of medium size, and open into magnificent brilliant red blooms.

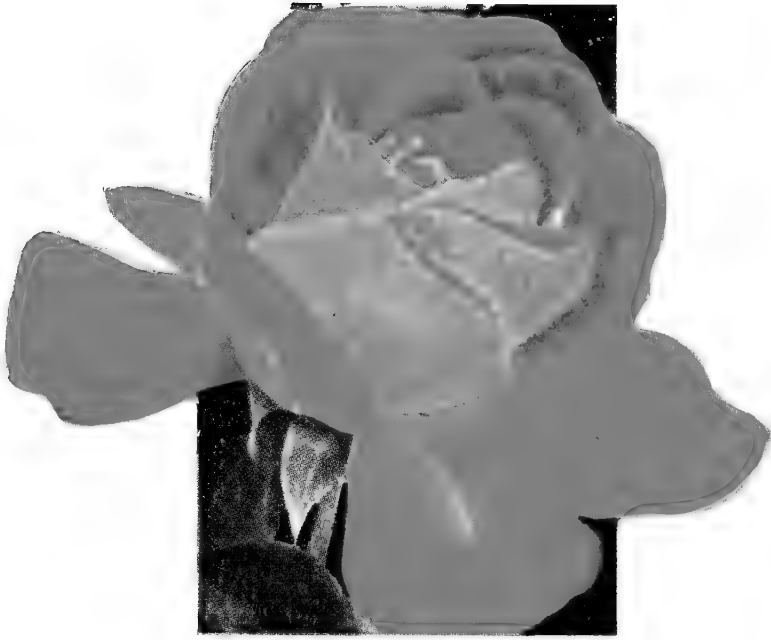
Mme. Cecile Brunner (P)—A vigorous climber which is very popular. A persistent bloomer, flowers perfectly double, exquisitely formed but tiny and borne in clusters. The color is a salmon-pink shading deeper toward the center. Dense handsome foliage.

Paul's Scarlet—The semi-double flowers are of good size and of a vivid scarlet-red color, fading but little. Freely produced in clusters on much branched canes. It is perfectly hardy.

Pres. H. Hoover (HT)—A wonderful multi-colored rose, charmingly combining many shades of cerise-pink, flame, scarlet and yellow.

Reveil Dijonnais (LC)—For sheer brilliancy of coloring this is probably one of the most outstanding climbers ever introduced. Large, semi-double flowers of light yellow with a deep zone of cerise-pink around the edges, creating the effect of a deep pink rose with a great yellow center.

Talisman (HT)—This is destined to be a most popular climbing rose. Flowers are the same wonderful color and lovely form as the bush variety.



CONDESA DE SASTAGO

POLYANTHA

Mme. Cecile Brunner—A persistent bloomer, flowers perfectly double, exquisitely formed but tiny and borne in clusters. The color is a salmon-pink shading deeper toward the center. Dense handsome foliage.

Ideal—ood grower, continuous bloomer, larger clusters, dark red.

Improved Lafayette—Vigorous grower, deep, glowing crimson.

Lulu—A delightful little rose. Very colorful, exquisitely formed slender buds. Coral pink fading to a soft apricot pink. Free blooming.



HINRICH GAEDE



ETOILE DE HOLLANDE



MME. JOSEPH PERRAUD



TALISMAN



E. C. HILL



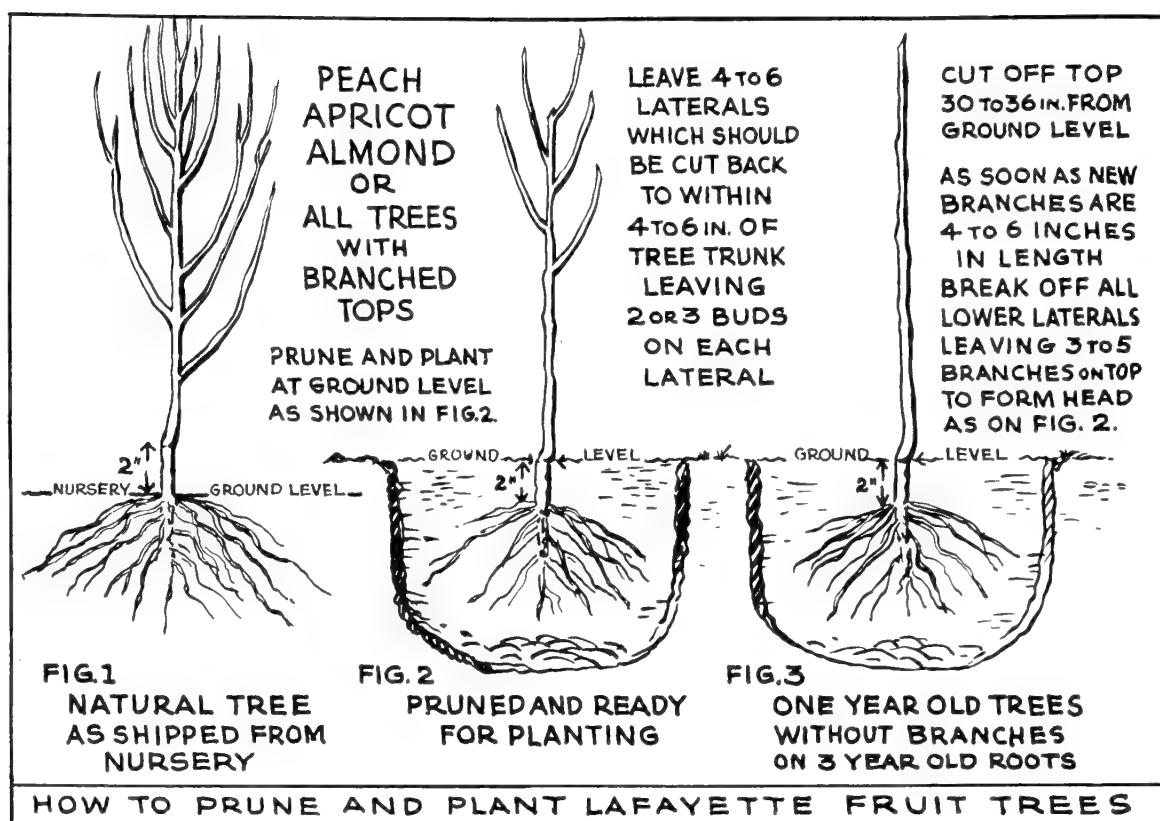
MRS. P. S. DUPONT



©. FRYGHT THE
CONARD-PYLE CO.

CHRISTOPHER STONE

PLANTING INSTRUCTIONS



Upon arrival, all trees and shrubs should be removed from the packing cases and **HEELED IN**. To do this prepare a trench in well drained soil, large enough to accommodate the roots. Cut the bundles of stock apart and carefully work mellow, moist soil about the roots, being sure to cover the entire root system of each plant and make firm. It is essential that no air pockets exist either while the plants are heeled in or when they are planted. The presence of air pockets could result in serious injury to the nursery stock.

When planting remove only a few trees from the trench at one time. Carefully protect the roots from drying wind or sun from the time they are taken from the trench until they are planted. The planting holes should be larger than required to accommodate the root system of the tree when spread in a natural manner. Mulch the bottom of the pit with moist topsoil. Using sharp pruning shears, remove the tips of the larger roots. Any roots broken or damaged in digging or packing should also be pruned. All cuts so made must be clean and sharp. Carefully spread the roots in a natural position in the bottom of the hole and fill with well pulverized topsoil. Subsoil should be avoided. Firm the soil so that it comes in contact with every root. When planting is done late in the season or in dry districts it is well to apply a generous amount of water to each tree when the hole is about two-thirds filled with soil.

We recommend our trees to be planted about 2 inches deeper than they grew in our nursery. Look for the difference in bark color at the base of the tree. This line indicates the position of tree in the nursery. In no case ever cover the bud or graft union with the possible exception of budded roses, which should be well covered.

RECOMMENDED SPACING FOR FRUIT TREES AND BERRIES

Number of Feet Each Way

APPLES	25 to 40
PEARS	20 to 30
PEACHES	20 to 25
APRICOTS	20 to 25
PLUMS AND PRUNES	20 to 25
CHERRIES, SWEET	25 to 40
CHERRIES, SOUR	20 to 25
ALMONDS	20 to 25
QUINCES	15 to 20
NECTARINES	20 to 25
FILBERTS	20 to 25
WALNUTS	40 to 60
BLACKBERRIES	6 by 4
CURRANTS	3 by 6
GOOSEBERRIES	4 by 8
GRAPES	8 by 10
STRAWBERRIES (Field)	18 to 24 inches by 3½ ft.
STRAWBERRIES (Garden)	18 in. by 2 ft.
ASPARAGUS	8 in. by 3 ft.

We believe this to be the most efficient planting arrangement for all fruit and nut trees where pollinating trees are used.

POLLENIZING CHART

X indicates the commercial variety, P the Pollenizer.

X	X	X	X	X	X
X	P	X	X	P	X
X	X	X	X	X	X
X	X	X	X	X	X
X	P	X	X	P	X
X	X	X	X	X	X

LAFAYETTE NURSERY COMPANY

ESTABLISHED 1890 BY J. S. BROOKS

OFFICE PHONE: 9F3

Extensive Growers of GENERAL NURSERY STOCK

54 Years of Continuous Service — Since 1890

MEMBERS OF
OREGON ASSOCIATION OF
NURSERYMEN

LAFAYETTE, OREGON
January 12, 1946

MEMBERS OF
AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF
NURSERYMEN

Ralph R. Shaw
Librarian
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Shaw:

Complying with your request, it is with pleasure that we are forwarding our late catalog to you under separate cover.

We also wish to announce the additional variety of "Streamliner" everbearing strawberry, which will be offered by us, since copy of catalog was sent to the press.

This is an entire new variety claimed to excel all others for size, quality and sweetness, also production.

?
1 We also have another entirely new variety of Italian prune which will be on the market in limited quantities, for fall delivery 1947.

This excels all others for, size, sugar content and canning in the line of the Italian prune.

Evaporated tests, 25 specimens per pound, in comparison to the average test of the common Italian of approximately 45.

Truly yours

LAFAYETTE NURSERY CO.

BB:EN

BY 

ESTABLISHED 1890 BY J. E. BROOKS

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LAFAVETTE, OREGON

MEMBER OF
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**CORRECT PRUNING OF THE TOP GROWTH IS AS IMPORTANT
TO SUCCESSFUL PLANTING AS IS PROPER PLANTING**

SPRAYING

KEEP YOUR TREES IN A HEALTHY CONDITION by the use of proper spray materials in season. Write your COUNTY AGENT for this information.

LARGER TREES

We challenge all competition to equal our heavy grade trees. All trees will consistently run heavier than the grades generally used and adopted as Oregon grade standard. **Lafayette Nursery Gives Bigger Values.**

**NUMBER OF PLANTS PER ACRE FOR
VARIOUS SPACING**

Spacing	Square Method	Triangular Method
1x1	43,560	50,300
2x2	10,890	12,575
3x3	4,840	5,890
4x4	2,722	3,145
5x5	1,742	2,010
6x6	1,210	1,600
7x7	888	1,020
9x9	537	617
10x10	435	505
11x11	360	414
12x12	302	349
13x13	257	295
14x14	222	255
15x15	193	222
16x16	170	190
18x18	134	154
20x20	108	125
22x22	90	104
24x24	76	88
25x25	70	80
27x27	60	69
30x30	48	55
33x33	40	46
35x35	35	40
40x40	27	31
50x50	17	20



CHERRY TREES
6-7 ft., August 1, 1945.



FRUIT TREES

In the Square method multiply the distance (in feet) between the rows by the spacing (in feet) in the row and divide into 43,560 (square feet in one acre).

The Triangular method — divide the number of plants required for desired spacing in the rectangular method by 0.886.

Onalaska, Wash., Nov. 18, 1944.

I want some of your good fruit trees. I planted an orchard in Oregon from you and am at it again.

Please send me a catalog and advise how early I can get them next spring.

EARL L. WOODS.



Arizona Cypress, Cryptomeria Elegans, Retinospora Veitchi, Irish Yew, Var. Acuba Japonica.

LAFAYETTE NURSERY CO.

LAFAYETTE, OREGON

Members American Association of Nurserymen

Oregon Association of Nurserymen

TREES

Fruit — Nut

Shade — Flowering

SHRUBS

GRAPES

BERRY PLANTS

QUALITY—SERVICE—SATISFACTION